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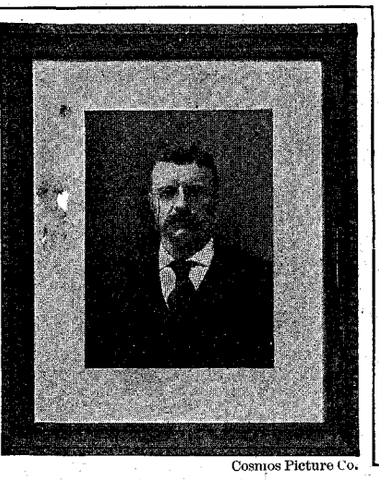

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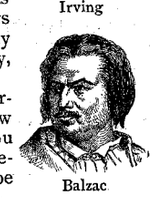

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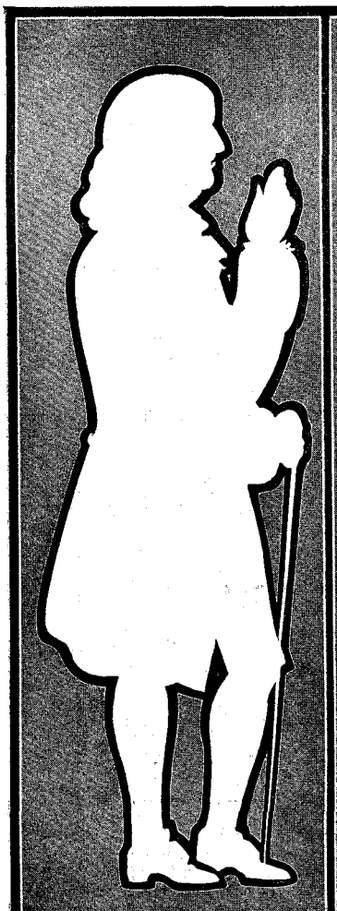

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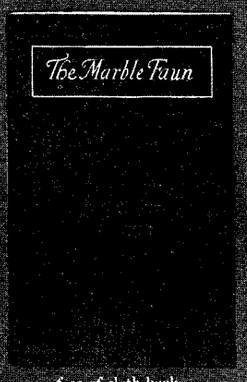

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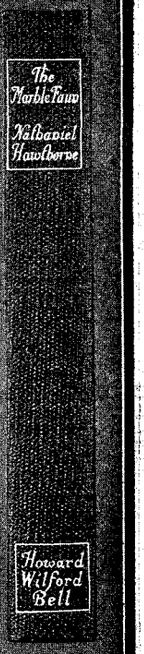

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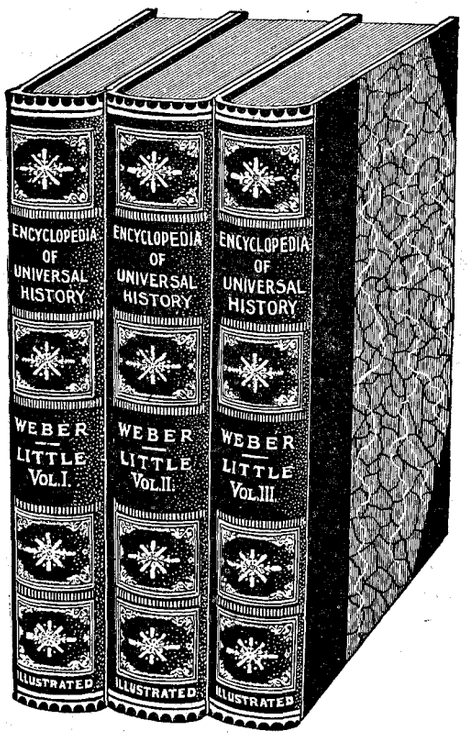

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUR INTEREST IN THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

MANY of our newspapers seem to look at the Russo-Japanese dispute as a matter of small interest to the United States. The principal themes of editorial remark are the prospect of war, the comparison of the naval and military strength of Russia and Japan, Russia's failure to evacuate Manchuria, and the general character of Russian diplomacy. The relation of our own country to the crisis has been almost entirely unconsidered. One of the few papers to call attention to our part in the matter is the New York *Journal of Commerce*. This paper says:

"It is not alone Japan that is confronted with the necessity of choosing between resistance to the aggression of Russia in Eastern Asia and a relegation to the rank of a minor power, carrying no further weight nor influence in the councils of nations. The United States is face to face with a situation which calls for some emphatic statement of how much longer she proposes to accept Russian promises, which are made only to be broken, and to tolerate the development of Russian policy, which is cynically contemptuous of her position as one of the great Powers of the Pacific. The world is to-day seeing the fulfilment of Seward's prophecy that 'the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.' Our coast-line half encloses the Pacific, and fronting that great ocean may be counted more than half the population of the globe. Their trade, rudimentary as yet, is capable of being developed to enormous proportions. We have acquired the Philippine Islands avowedly to facilitate the acquisition of our proper share of that trade, and we are prepared to spend $200,000,000 in cutting the isthmus that separates the Gulf from the Pacific, mainly for the same purpose. The 800,000 square miles of our territory which Secretary Blaine estimated as dependent for a commercial outlet on the Pacific will be only a part of the country having an outlook on Asia when the Gulf States find the great ocean at their door by way of Panama.

"In view of this position, these expectations, and all the responsibilities they involve, what does our Government propose doing about a policy which not only means, but necessarily involves, the partition of the greatest of Asiastic empires among the chief Powers of Europe; the strangling of the nascent progress of Japan, and the dominance in Asia of a Power whose primacy means death to our trade, perpetual barrenness for all our hopes of greatness on the Pacific, and paralysis to the growth in wealth and the arts of civilization of half the human race?"

America would lose more than any other great Power, says the same paper in another editorial, by the break-up of China. To quote:

"It is customary to assume that this country has very little at stake in the future of the Chinese Empire, but as a matter of fact it is we who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the disintegration of China. If China breaks up, the countries which have a preemptive right to territory will be Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and France. In practically every case where a sphere of influence or sovereignty is established there is a likelihood that preferential tariffs would be introduced, to the obvious loss of no nation so much as our own. To the commercial argument should be added the constant menace to the peace of the world involved in the maintenance of Chinese armies trained and officered under the direction of the great military Powers of Europe. The danger of provoking war by insisting on a maintenance of the existing situation is but a trifling one compared with the struggle which would precede and follow a break-up of the Chinese Empire."

VISCOUNT KATSURA,
Premier of Japan. "One man in this world," said a partisan Japanese organ some months ago, "stands between vice and virtue, honor and dishonor, in perfect neutrality, inclining impartially neither to one side nor to the other—this marvelous man is Katsura."

The likelihood of war between Russia and Japan over Korea is discussed in our department of Foreign Topics. The New York *Sun*, which is uncommonly well informed in matters of foreign politics, recalls the fact that war has long been considered inevitable, and argues that if it must come, this is the time for it. Says *The Sun*:

"From the viewpoints of both countries, there are reasons for doubting the expediency of postponing the conflict any longer. It might have been better for Japan could the trial of strength have taken place immediately after the conclusion of the treaty by which Great Britain bound herself to assist the Mikado in case he should be attacked by more than one Power. It might have been better for Russia also, for at that time it would have been relatively easy to secure the cooperation of France, in spite of the knowledge that such cooperation would bring England into the field. Now, on the other hand, the relations of France and England have been so signally improved that only with the utmost reluctance would the former country enter on a course certain to provoke British hostility. The friendliness, however, with which the French people are beginning to regard Great Britain is increasing, and, unless checked, may not only weaken, but eventually disrupt, the alliance with Russia.

"It may, therefore, be plausibly argued at St. Petersburg that it is no longer for the Czar's interest to defer the inevitable conflict with Japan. According to reports which have been telegraphed to

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JAP THE GIANT KILLER,
Who is preparing to kill the Russian giant all by himself.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

RUSSIA TEARS A LEAF OFF THE CALENDAR, AND FINDS A FORGOTTEN MEMORANDUM.
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

RUSSIA IN CARTOON.

Europe, and which seem to be credited at Tokyo, Russia has managed to collect, in the region stretching from the Amur River to the Yellow Sea, no fewer than 250,000 soldiers. Her naval force has also been increased, tho, as we have formerly pointed out, its comparative efficiency will be impaired by the fact that it is divided into two squadrons, one stationed at Vladivostok, and the other at Port Arthur, whereas the Japanese fleet occupies a midway position."

"CRANKS" AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE arrest in Washington within four days of three lunatics, supposedly bent on mischief to President Roosevelt, following so closely on the similar episode at Oyster Bay, has revived the agitation for Congressional legislation regarding attempts on the life of the President or of any one who is in line of succession for the Presidency. "It is true that the squadrons and battalions of military guards which hedge about a king are not to be appointed to surround a President of this republic," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph;* "but none the less the most rigorous measures should be taken to insure the safety of the President's person corresponding with the imminent risks to which his conspicuous position necessarily gives exposure." These latest incidents at the White House, says the Washington *Star*, have "aroused afresh the feeling that Congress has been grossly negligent of a vitally important duty," and "it is not to be doubted that the clamor for this measure of precaution and prevention will swell in volume as the weeks pass before the meeting of the houses."

Since the President has returned to Washington from Oyster Bay no less than six "cranks" have been arrested. One of these, Peter Elliott, tried to see the President on Monday of last week, but was overpowered and arrested. A revolver, a long knife, and a pair of scissors were found on his person. The physicians pronounced him insane. It developed later that Elliott had sent his photograph in a letter to the President, and had approached him in church, the day before he was arrested, and had spoken to him. Another "crank" armed with two knives was arrested on Wednesday of last week; and on Thursday a William Doherty was arrested. Both these men carried letters addressed to the President, which showed in their tone and wording that the writers were unbalanced mentally. The newspapers can not understand why a man, who advertised himself as Elliott did, should be allowed to approach the President, and they do not like to contemplate what might have happened had Elliott's insanity taken a homicidal turn.

The New York *Tribune* calls for a bodyguard to protect the President. It says:

"Ultra-democratic prejudices have been invoked, both in and out of Congress, to defeat the passage of any measure assuring the President special and openly admitted means of personal protection. Tho the Senate two years ago voted for a bill creating a military guard for the Chief Executive, the more rampant democracy of the House balked at the Presidential guard as savoring too strongly of the traditions of monarchy.

"This tendency to ridicule as imitation of Old-World models the simplest provision for the President's safety is to be seriously regretted. Times have changed since the earlier days of Presidential simplicity. The dangers from indiscriminate contact with crowds, of free and easy access to the White House, of handshaking with every importunate tourist or sightseer, have vastly increased with the growth of the country and the spread of anarchistic and socialistic doctrine. The man who shot McKinley was a foreigner and an anarchist. The man arrested in the White House on Monday was a foreigner and an anarchist. Democracy has as much to fear from such foes as monarchy, and it is surely a sham assertion of democratic equality which hesitates at singling out the President for military protection against assassins whose brains are full of plots for the destruction of all rulers and all government.

"It is time for us as a nation to admit and face the dangers which threaten the personal safety of our Presidents. Three national tragedies within fifty years should enforce the lesson which Congress has so far refused to heed. We owe it to the President to give him a reasonable assurance of protection from the bullet of the anarchist conspirator or the dangerous lunatic; and we should give him the protection frankly and openly—not by such backdoor methods as detailing to his service Treasury detectives taken from their proper and legitimate work."

It is reported from Berlin that the German department of political police, reading of the arrests of "cranks" in Washington, expresses only surprise that the reports have been so full. In Germany there is an average of one arrest each day of persons suspected of designs against members of the imperial family, but the police refuse to report such cases to the public, believing that the report would influence other ill-balanced minds and increase the danger. Mr. Loeb, Secretary to the President, announces that in the future he shall, as far as he can, suppress all mention in the newspapers

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of the "crank" visits to the White House. This plan is favored by our newspapers.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks that the revival of the practise of cartooning the President (noticed in these columns September 26, page 380) has much to do with producing these "cranks." It says:

"These frequent attempts by cranks to approach the President of the United States are matters of no little seriousness, and we can not tell how far the crime may be due to an American trait characteristic of high and low, a habit of tolerating, if not openly encouraging, free speech and free movement to all. We have made the President less easily approached, but the President is still quite as much a target for the cartoonists and the critics. How to lessen such publicity and familiarity, which unquestionably have their influence upon affected minds, is, of course, a question. But it is only a straw, showing the way of the wind, that the pockets of the latest assailant of the President were filled with printed comments upon the official head of the nation. It is, of course, true that 'Teddy' and the display of teeth in the cartoon may be published signs of good-will, but we can not doubt that they have a decided influence in producing that familiarity that in diseased minds may be succeeded by a murderous attempt. By so much as we as a people treat the President's personality in undignified fashion, by so much are we in danger of personal violence to him."

AMERICA AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

AFTER discussing for five months the effect that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme is likely to have on Great Britain, the American newspapers are just beginning to consider what effect it is likely to have upon America. According to the Chamberlain program, foreign grain and flour, except maize (corn), and foreign meat and dairy produce, except bacon, are to be taxed, and a duty is to be placed on manufactured goods. Special tariff favors and reciprocity arrangements are then to be given to the colonies, and the tariff can be used in various ways to threaten or conciliate other countries. America has a large and growing trade with Great Britain and the British colonies, and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the success of the Chamberlain program "will be a serious blow to the agriculture and manufactures of the United States." It will "strike our farmers a heavy blow and derange our international exchanges," thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.).

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, argues that our own tariff will protect us from the British attack. It says:

"In this gigantic war of tariffs the United States would have an advantage. Thanks to the Republican party, we are forty years ahead in seeing the advantages of protection. Our ring-fence is up and it is John Bull tight. We have in Cuba and the Philippines —to say nothing of other lands to come—our tropical markets and products. Thanks to the high wages of protection, we produce cheaper per unit. Our wheat, meat, and manufactures can pass any tariff, as Germany has discovered.

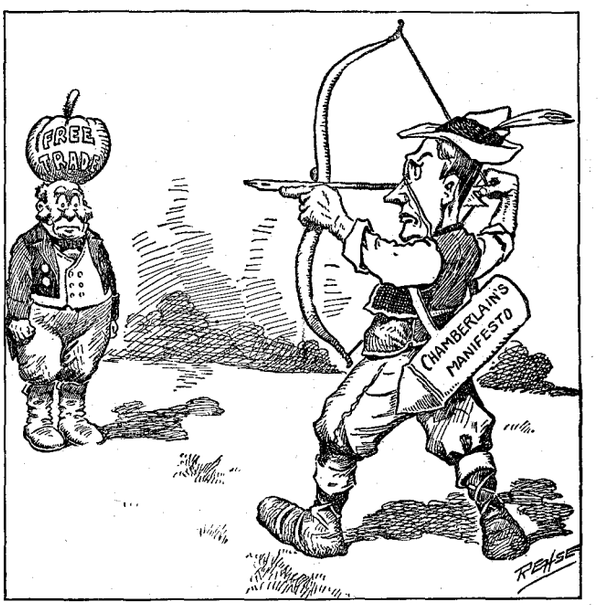
"But with all our advantages, the fight will be bitter. England is our big market. One-third of our exports go there and half of those exports will be taxed under Mr. Chamberlain's plan. Whether he carries the British electorate or not is another question. He has a fighting chance. If protection does not win in England at first, it will in the end, because it is sound in principle and practise. But it is as plain as day that when England is turning toward protection is no time for us to drop a high tariff. Instead, it must be retained and used under reciprocity treaties to extort concessions. . . . . .

"All this country needs to do is to keep on in the way it has been going. Build up its industries by protection, seek markets in South America, China, and other such countries, and nothing that European nations can do in the way of tariff barriers will check or stop our growth. What they buy of the United States they take because they need it and can not get it elsewhere as good as low-priced. The people of the United States wish Great Britain well, but they have not much faith in protection helping her to any great extent."

An Independent Democratic view may be seen in the following comment by the New York *World:*

"What would be the effect of a British protective policy upon the trade of the United States with that country? This is the question of practical interest to our people in the revolutionary proposals of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour.

"Mr. Chamberlain most explicitly excluded, in his Glasgow speech, all raw materials of manufacture. Our enormous cotton exports will not be touched. He would put a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on our meat and dairy exports, of 2 shillings (50 cents) per quarter on our wheat, and of 10 per cent. ad valorem on our manufactured goods. These are all very small duties compared with our own tariff rates on British exports to this country, which, as a British Blue Book states, average 73 per cent. ad valorem. The proposed grain and food duties are so small that their effect



THE WILLIAM TELL OF BRITISH POLITICS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

as a stimulus on the grain and food-producing power of Canada and Australia would necessarily be many years in making itself felt, and no immediate or sudden reduction of the British demand for our wheat and meat could possibly occur.

"As to our manufactured exports to markets under the British flag, that is another story. A 10-per-cent. duty on the $100,000,000 worth a year of manufactures we sell to Britain, and duties favoring British manufactures in her colonies, to which we send another $100,000,000 annually, would bear some fruit. Mr. Chamberlain thinks it would lead to a reciprocity treaty moderating our present Dingley duties on some British products. So that what he is really aiming at is, as *The World* anticipated last June, to give British manufactures a lift in the world's markets, and especially in the United States. The interest of this country in such a policy will be great in proportion as it affects our enormous exports to Great Britain. Protection turned against us by our best customer abroad may take on a different complexion."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) thinks that the American voter may learn something useful about the workings of the Dingley tariff from one of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks. Says this Chicago paper:

"Joseph Chamberlain has called attention to the fact that products of countries ruled by 'protection' are sold in foreign lands more cheaply than at home. He specifies metallic wares manufactured in the United States and sold at less in Sheffield than in the towns where they are produced.

"This fact, which 'nobody can deny,' ought to cure Americans of the illusion that under 'protection' it is 'the foreigner who pays the tax,' as is so positively claimed by advocates of special industrial privilege.

"Mr. Chamberlain's perverse and self-contradictory political

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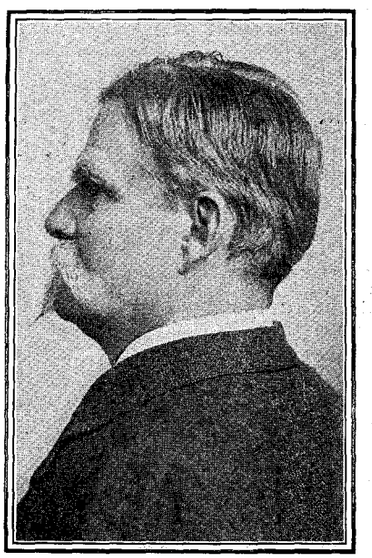
course is not calculated to win admiration on this side of the sea. But as one holding up the mirror to a spurious economic theory Mr. Chamberlain is going to achieve the unintended.

"He will contribute materially to the economic education of the American people and especially of the American consumer."

AN ATTEMPT AT AN AMERICAN "PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL."

IF we pay $40,000,000 to the French Panama Canal Company for their rights, tools, work, etc., on the isthmus, is it to be divided between two gangs of thieves, "$20,000,000 to the thieves in France and $20,000,000 to the thieves in America?" That is the charge made by Col. Henry Watterson in a striking editorial quoted in these columns from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* two weeks ago (p. 416). The editorial was telegraphed all over the country, and its remarkable charges of corruption and jobbery in connection with the adoption of the Panama route immediately became a subject of discussion. The newspapers at once began to demand the proof of these charges; but the replies of *The Courier-Journal* have been so vague and unsatisfactory to the inquiring newspapers that most of the press seem inclined to take a humorous view of the "scandal," at Colonel Watterson's expense. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:



COL. HENRY WATTERSON,

Editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who makes charges of wholesale corruption and jobbery in connection with the Panama canal treaty.

"Our old friend Colonel Watterson has had another financial nightmare. In his mind's eye, in the visions of his head upon his troubled bed, he has seen twenty millons of dollars, of the forty which we are to pay to the French Panama Canal Company, divided up between Senators and members of the lobby. He raves at the suggestion that these things never occurred. He revolts at the notion that his imagination is responsible for the carnival of corruption which he has described in that lurid language for which he is so justly eminent.

"These things could not have happened without our special knowledge. If Colonel Watterson is overcome by a summer's cloud, he must not blame others with a clearer vision who have looked with intent eyes and have not seen the things which he has seen or thinks he has. In continually returning to his description of the saturnalia of financial debauches at Washington the fiery editor has not advanced the proof or suggestion thereof which normal minds require before they are convinced.

"Colonel Watterson once saw one hundred thousand armed Kentuckians marching on the capital to seat Mr. Tilden, but they vanished in thin air before the crucial day arrived. He saw in 1892 the Democracy 'marching through the slaughter-house to the grave' when it renominated Cleveland, and the rest of us saw that gentleman seated in the Presidential chair. In 1896 he saw in Mr. Bryan the arch-enemy of national prosperity and in 1900 supported him as the savior of the country.

"These things are said more in sorrow than in anger. If there is a scheme whereby the French people owning the canal are to give up one-half to the lobby, it is high time we know about it. Just why such a bargain should have been struck does not appear. The first offer of one hundred millions was refused, and it was only when the Nicaragua route was on the point of being adopted that the offer was dropped to forty millions, the exact figure at which the Canal Commission had valued the plant and the work accomplished. Colonel Watterson may be a greater engineer than any of those who have examined the subject, but doubt is cast on his statement when he claims that the work already done is not worth a sixpence. Sixteen miles are practically completed and require only dredging. The great Culebra cut has been under way for years, and no change of route is possible. If the men on the Canal Commission who for years investigated the subject are not entitled to belief, it is hard to find those who are.

"It is distinctly the duty of Colonel Watterson to cease from his wild statements and descend from the circumambient ether where he now resides into the arena of cold facts and tell us about this deal, which, if true, ought to drive many of the most prominent Senators from public life. If the Senate chamber is an Augean stable, Colonel Watterson must assume the rôle of Hercules and quit that of Thersites, which he has assumed so long and to so little advantage."

A more serious view of the Watterson allegations is taken by the New York *Sun*, which says:

"No more stupendous accusation of criminality was ever brought by any American in his senses. However lightly the charge may have been advanced by Colonel Watterson in the first place, the mere fact of its publication and the immediate public appreciation of its magnitude ought to have exercised a sobering effect upon the accuser as soon as he perceived his position. That position is no fit subject for humorous treatment by him or by anybody else. His responsibility is an extremely serious matter. It can not be avoided by swagger or disposed of by journalistic buffoonery. In order to preserve the esteem of his friends and fellow citizens Colonel Watterson must either prove his charges or confess himself mistaken and withdraw the same. If he is unable to do the one thing and persists in refusing to do the other, he will suffer in public estimation to an extent which it would be unpleasant for us to describe."

The Courier-Journal, however, does not retreat from its position. Replying to a request by the Boston *Herald* for proofs, it says: "If *The Herald* wants specifications, we have them in plenty. If it wants statistical information, we are prepared to furnish it." Up to the time of our going to press, however, the specifications and statistics have not appeared. The nearest approach to them that we have seen is contained in the following paragraphs, written in reply to a similar request by the Philadelphia *Press*. Says *The Courier-Journal*:

"Premising that, tho blindfold, we know plowed ground when we pass over it, that first and last we have passed over a good deal of plowed ground in and about the national capital, and that, ten days after the arrival of Lampre, the Panama agent in this country, it was in the very atmosphere of Washington that the ground had been plowed and the seed sown, we proceed at once to say that, in direct, personal terms we arraign no man's integrity unless we are prepared to submit a bill of particulars. Truth to say, in this matter, we venture to arraign the rather a condition, if not a system, than undertake to play detective on any man or set of men.

"*The Press* names Senator Hanna and Senator Spooner. Senator Hanna is a rich man. It has never been charged that he gained his wealth by dishonest means. Having made a fortune, he concluded to go into politics. As a public man he is accused of employing all those political agencies which lie at the foundation of what is called practical politics. He is the organizer and disburser of the Republican campaign fund. It will hardly be pretended that either in taking this in or putting it out the process will bear scrutiny. He is the author of a Ship Subsidy Bill, notoriously designed to discharge certain campaign obligations. We are not his conscience-keeper; neither are we his accuser. What his motive may have been as to Panama, we know not; possibly delay in the interest of the transcontinental railways. What else?

"How rich or poor Senator Spooner may be we know not. He is an able, and, as far as we have had the means of judging, a high-minded man. The incorporation in his bill of the alternative Nicaragua clause may indicate the one or other of two conjectures, that of a man inclining to Nicaragua and doing the best he could with the existing situation, or of one in sympathy with the transcontinental railway scheme of obstruction; for Senator Spooner is recognized as an eminent corporation counsel, not insensible, perhaps, to the argument—whimsical, but not necessarily insincere—which opposes outright the whole canal project.

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"*The Courier-Journal* is not engaged in a crusade, personal or partisan. If one wants to know who the 'gray wolves' of Congress are, let him spend a winter in Washington. If he has a job, or even an honest claim, he will soon find out 'who' are to be 'seen.' The assumption that the Government is a Sunday-school class, made up in all its branches of cherub candidates for Paradise, may suit the jim-jam newspapers; but it will hardly pass with anybody who has a knowledge of how they do it and how they don't in the halls of legislation and in the departments.

"The pleading of *The Press* is at its best sophistical. When Lampre arrived, and the scene suddenly shifted from Nicaragua to Panama, there had been no other 'seismic disturbances' than the proposed $40,000,000. A majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission was first with Nicaragua. The reduction of their figures by the Panama people was concurrent upon the return of Hutin and coincident with the arrival of Lampre—that is to say, Hutin came over to spy out the lay of the land and size up its possibilities, and, this accomplished, he went back, and Lampre was dispatched with the new measurements properly adjusted. The thieves in Colombia got wind of it; they demanded twenty millions additional for themselves; they may have been assisted by a transcontinental railway lobby temporarily set up in Bogota; they certainly succeeded in killing the treaty, and hence we declare that it is up to the President to rescue the whole business alike from railway temporizing and Panama speculating by at once carrying out the mandatory conditions of the Spooner Act.

"All that *The Courier-Journal* has recently said, it said over and over again during the process of setting aside the Morgan-Hepburn Bill and substituting in room of it this Panama job; but newspapers now assailing us were then too intent upon the work in hand to take much or any notice of us."

THE MORSE IRON-WORKS AND UNION LABOR.

AN instance of "trades-unionism gone mad," so the New York *Mail and Express* says, is afforded by the shut-down of the Morse Iron-Works and Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn, last week, on account of labor troubles. Last year the firm employed 2,200 men, and had a pay-roll of $23,000 a week; now the business is in the hands of a receiver. What makes the case noteworthy is the allegation that the shut-down was not due to a dispute over wages, but to the disinclination of the men to work. Mr. E. P. Morse, president of the concern, says in a newspaper interview that "if the working man would do a fair day's work for the money he gets, and the employer could depend on the day's work being done, contracts could be taken and a basis arrived at upon which the employer could pay the increased and often exorbitant scale of wages demanded and all make a living; but when a hundred men are put to work on a vessel and half of them are found asleep, while the other half declare they have worked only as they felt inclined, why it is time to close up."

The right to sleep during working hours will be noticed as something new in the labor situation. Mr. Morse says further:

"We set a number of boiler-makers to work in the hold of an oil-tank. No sooner do they go to work than they post a 'shop steward' on guard. He takes his stand so that he can see everybody who approaches the ship. When one of our foremen would come along, the 'shop steward' would warn the men below and they would work like all possessed. After the foreman had made his inspection the man on guard would inform the men that he had passed on, and they would at once knock off and not do any more work until the foreman came around again. . . . . .

"We found the men loafing—even asleep—on the steamship *Styria* about a year ago. They openly boasted that they had not lifted a hammer during the day, and their organization was so strong that they did not have to work unless they so desired. We removed the foreman and got a trusted man to look after our interests.

"A strike was ordered, not only on that ship, but in all our works. Forced to give in because of the millions of capital at stake, we replaced the foreman and all the men discharged from the *Styria*. It was just there that we made our mistake. From that time on the unions have owned the works—we were simply putting up the money to run it.

"Strikes have followed one another in quick succession, each being more bitter than its predecessor, until all our work has been driven away. We are unable to guarantee when work will be turned out, and it is, therefore, impossible to hold our patronage.

"The port of New York is losing all its ship-building trade through unionism. Owners are taking their vessels to Philadelphia and other places, where the cost of labor is 20 per cent. less, the hours are longer, and the men work instead of going to sleep on the job. Trade-unionism will eventually close up every ship-building concern in New York if it is allowed to go on as it has been doing for the last two years."

The newspapers that comment on this shut-down remark that the unionists who brought about this result have hurt themselves worse than they have hurt anybody else. "It is a desperate situation for the capitalists who have invested their all in important enterprises," says *The Mail and Express*, but "it is still more desperate for the wives and children of misguided and misled working men who are deprived of the support to which they have a right—such wives and children, for instance, as those who to-day are watching the smokeless works of the Morse Company from the slopes of Bay Ridge, and wondering where their rent, their coal, and their bread are to come from in the winter now approaching."

On the other side of the question *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) figures that if the Morse works employed 2,200 men and had a payroll of $23,000 a week, the average wage must have been about $10 a week, which is not munificent. And at a meeting of the Central Federated Union in New York last Sunday George H. Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, said he was glad that the union had put the Morse works out of business. He said:

"When we demanded the $3 minimum rate, it was refused us by Mr. Morse. We said that we would get it or the Morse Ship-building Company would go out of business. We have got this wage scale in the Morse yards, but Mr. Morse is not now in charge. Some one else is.

"If there is any disgrace attached to this matter, we are willing and anxious to assume it.

"The Morse Ship-building Company was the first to take shelter under the injunction law and tried to put the unions out of business. I understand that the Morse people say we are responsible for the ship-building trust. In that case, we should send a committee to Mr. Morgan to get some of the milk."

The chairman of the meeting is reported as saying that the shut-

"HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED FOR MY BLIND BROTHER?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

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ting down of the Morse works "was a noble accomplishment for the cause of organized labor," and as declaring further that "such men and such firms ought to be put out of business by the unions."

CHILD-LABOR AND TRAMPS.

WE have often heard of the criminality of child-labor, how it stunts the growth of the children mentally and physically, and brings on premature old age; but the fact that it also brings about pauperism is brought out by Jane Addams, of Hull House, in Chicago. Writing in *Charities*, a New York weekly review of general philanthropy, she says that it has been discovered that child-labor has a debilitating effect upon the mental and physical systems that drives men to tramp-life. To quote:

"We have a municipal lodging-house in Chicago largely filled with tramps. In addition to housing them, an intelligent effort is

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MISS JANE ADDAMS,

Head worker of Hull House, Chicago, who finds that child workers become tramps.

made to get them into regular industry. A physician in attendance makes a careful examination of each man who comes to the lodging-house, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we can not demand any of these things from a growing boy. They are all traits of the adult. A boy is naturally restless, his determination easily breaks down, and he runs away. At least this seems to be true of many of the men who come to the lodging-house. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile-mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. He told his tale with all simplicity, and as he made a motion with his hand he said, 'I done that for sixteen years.' I give the words as he gave them. 'At last I was sick in bed for two or three days with a fever, and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to hell than to go back to that mill.' Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certainly tramped to Chicago, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wanders about the rest of the year getting something to do when he can; but the suggestion of a factory throws him into a panic and quickly causes him to disappear from the lodging-house. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began prematurely.

"What does this mean? That the young can not stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down under it, and that we have no right to increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the municipal and by state agencies because when they are still immature and undeveloped they are subjected to a tremendous pressure."

Child-labor also tends to pauperize the parents, says Miss Addams, tho this phase of the subject is generally found only among the European immigrants. The parents, getting tired of work, become more or less dependent on the earnings of the child. For instance, Italian men who work on the railroads in summer find it a great temptation to settle down in winter upon the earnings of their children. An instance is cited of an Italian who was mourning the death of his twelve-year-old daughter, and who is quoted as saying: "She was my oldest kid. In two years she could have supported me, and now I shall have to work five or six years longer until the next one can do it."

THE SHIP-BUILDING TRUST SCANDAL.

SOME pretty caustic criticism follows the testimony of Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser before the special examiner in New York city in connection with the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Company. It appears from this testimony, says the New York *Evening Post*, that the methods practised in launching this concern "were no more reputable than those of the common sharper," and that "nearly every element of indecent cheating appears to have been present." "Public confidence and public morals have been severely shocked" by these developments, remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, "for character still stands for something in high finance, as the absence of it in some quarters plainly illustrates."

The Dresser testimony is summarized and commented upon as follows by the Baltimore *American*:

"Mr. Schwab, it appears, had purchased the Bethlehem Steel Works for $7,000,000 and conceived the idea of unloading it on the shipyard trust. It was a going concern, whereas the shipyard trust was in the formative stages. Step by step the steel king led the lambs on until they were induced to buy this steel plant, giving in payment for it bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, backed by a bonus of $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the shipyard trust and $10,000,000 of the common stock of that concern. As tho they had not been sheared closely enough, these lambs entered into a second agreement, under the terms of which the stock (bonus) held by Schwab—one-fourth of which he had turned over to J. Pierpont Morgan—should be thrown upon the market and sold in advance of any other of the shipyard trust's securities.

"The scheme, as it worked out, was the most perfect game of fleecing ever known. Here is the way it worked out:

Schwab bought the steel plant for		$7,000,000
Schwab sold the plant to the shipyard trust for:		
Bonds	$10,000,000	
Preferred stock	10,000,000	
Common stock	10,000,000	
		30,000,000
First paper profit		$23,000,000
Schwab pocketed the bonds		$10,000,000
Schwab sold 75,000 shares preferred stock at 65		$4,875,000
Schwab sold 75,000 shares common stock at 25		1,875,000
Schwab's cash profit		$6,750,000
And he still held the bonds, giving him a total profit on the deal, in cash and bonds, of		$9,750,000

"Morgan's share in this carefully played game of mulcting the

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public was equal to one-fourth of the cash profit realized by Schwab, or $2,250,000. Now comes the pretty part of the story. Schwab, after getting his $6,750,000 in cash, and while still holding his $10,000,000 in bonds, and Morgan, after having picked up $2,250,000 in cash, set out to wreck the shipyard trust. The latter concern was pressed for cash; but, altho it owned the Bethlehem steel-works, it was not permitted by Schwab and his agents to use the enormous profits of that plant to relieve its own difficulties, and was soon forced upon the rocks of bankruptcy.

"At that moment Schwab and Morgan, using the $10,000,000 of bonds they held against the steel-works as a lever, stepped in and tried to possess themselves of all of the assets of the shipyard trust, which would have included not only the Bethlehem plant, but all of the shipyards, contracts, etc. Luckily these despoilers were stopped in their scheme by the prompt appointment of a receiver for the shipyard trust. Now that the truth of their connection with the scandal is coming to light they should certainly be compelled to disgorge and make restitution, or there should be a way of reaching them through the law."

What astonishes the newspapers that comment on the case is the fact that the names of Charles M. Schwab and J. P. Morgan & Co. have figured in the testimony as parties to the financial methods referred to in the comments quoted above. J. P. Morgan & Co., however, have issued a sweeping denial of the charges, and "the choice is now," says the Baltimore *News*, "between the statements made by Mr. Dresser and Mr. J. P. Morgan." The hearing is still in progress, and it is expected that further testimony will clear away the doubts that now surround the case.

The Morgan statement is as follows:

"Neither the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. nor any partner had any connection with the inception or organization or financing of the United States Shipbuilding Company, nor have they ever received or owned any of its securities.

"As managers of the United States Steel Corporation Syndicate, we held the Bethlehem Steel Company's stock until a purchaser was found. It was transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company at exact cost, and the preferred and common stock, which were received in lieu of interest and earnings of the company, were sold at private sale for $75,000, and the proceeds were distributed as part of profits of the United States Steel syndicate. Any statement that we were parties to any agreement for selling the stock is wholly untrue."

DESPITE reports of prosperity many persons throughout the country are so poor they still play the piano by hand.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON FINANCIAL TROUBLES HERE AND ABROAD.

THE decline of British consols to 87, a low level not reached even during the Franco-Prussian war, and exceeded only in the panic of 1866; the decline in other values on the London market, and the persistent depreciation in security values on the New York market, combine to form a situation that arrests attention. "At no time in the history of speculation in this country," says the New York *Financial Age*, "has there been such a persistent depreciation of values as has been going on for the past year." This decline in prices in Wall Street is described in the daily papers of the county as a "rich men's panic." *The Financial Age* says corroboratively:

"The great bulk of this selling represents the holdings of wealthy men who have been compelled to dispose of thousands of shares of valuable securities in order to protect others which they value more, or which must be kept in order to maintain control of certain monopolies. Of course a large number of small holders have been forced to throw stocks overboard, but, contrary to the history of similar movements, the general public have not been the chief sufferers, and as factors in causing the decline their influence has been merely contributory. During the recent period of liquidation, over-extended capitalists have occupied the same relative position that has usually been held by small investors. When the selling has been the heaviest the offerings have been in 1,000 to 5,000 share lots, instead of the 100 and 200 shares that usually make up the bulk of the trading. For once the small investor has occupied the rôle of onlooker, while the great crash of values has been going on. The most tempting bargains have failed to induce them to enter the market, which has sorely felt the need of such support. It is this unexpected absence of public buying which has done more to depress speculative sentiment than any other cause, and it is small wonder that brokers are at a loss to understand it. It may be that the digestive ability of the American public has been overtaxed, or that it has merely been their patience which has been strained; but, at all events, they are 'out of the market,' which can not be expected to materially improve until the outsiders conclude that the time is ripe to pick up the bargains, which at present they are inclined to ignore."

"The cause of the embarrassment of most of these millionaires," says the New York *Commercial*, "is that they have allowed their resources to become tangled up in underwriting syndicates and unsalable securities." And it gives a number of instances:

"Hardly a week has passed during the last three months in

THE NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.
—Leppert in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO FOLLOW THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.
—Barritt in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

CARTOON VIEWS OF NEW YORK POLITICS.

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which the story has not been heard in Wall Street of some prominent capitalist who has been forced to dump on the market, or transfer at private sale, large blocks of standard stocks. Only a few days ago 70,000 shares, principally Steel Preferred, which had been carried for a year by a prominent capitalist, were thrown on the market. A year ago this capitalist was worth $6,000,000, but last week he was unable to put up an additional $700,000 as a margin to protect his holdings.

"A few days ago mention was made of a well-known capitalist who was forced to transfer at private sale 10,000 shares of Metropolitan and a block of Standard Oil stock. On the same day another capitalist was forced to sell 10,000 shares of an investment stock, at first reported to be Delaware & Hudson, but now understood to be General Electric, at 25 points below the market price. These are only a few instances of capitalists who a year ago were worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, but who have been forced to sell out their holdings to meet their obligations during the last two or three months."

The depression in London, however, appears to be more than a rich men's panic. The falls in values there, says *Bradstreet's*, "are facts of the highest consequence, indicating as they do that the British money market is under severe pressure and that political and other causes have combined to bring about what amounts to a crisis in the monetary situation at London." And the New York *Financier* believes that the British investors are expecting "a grave crisis." It says:

"In addition to the unfavorable influence which has been exerted upon the situation by the local political derangement and the rupture of the cabinet, there appear to be apprehensions of a grave crisis, resulting from the serious loss of credit and a possible shock to the banking system of Great Britain, which threatened crisis is chargeable to the enormous expansion of the national debt, as the outcome of the South African war and of the unsatisfactory settlement which was made with the people of the Transvaal after the close of that conflict. If these apprehensions are felt also at continental centers, they seem to explain why European investors are apparently standing aloof and refraining from giving support to the London market for consols. The prospect of tariff changes in Great Britain as the result of the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would naturally tend to deter purchases by Europeans of British funds which would be likely to be further affected by the trade depression caused by the adoption of such a protective tariff as would result to the disadvantage of neighboring nations and especially Germany. If the apprehensions regarding Great Britain's credit and her banking system are considered well founded, this possible financial crisis would necessarily have such an effect upon banking sentiment in Europe as to lead to the adoption of measures to counteract the effect of the crisis, and as part of those measures Europeans would freely sell all British securities which they now appear to be doing.

"That the Bank of England is actively preparing for financial disturbance appears to be shown by the change which the bank has made in the policy of controlling the London bullion market, this institution—instead of, as formerly, raising the selling price for gold, in lieu of advancing the rate of discount, when the bank desired to take effective measures for protecting its stock of bullion—having arbitrarily established a price which it will pay for all bullion coming upon the market. The effect of this procedure will probably be to attract to the bank all floating supplies of gold and compel continental banks either to outbid the bank or to adopt other measures for augmenting their reserves of bullion.

"An acute political crisis in Great Britain may be averted by the formation of a temporary cabinet pending a dissolution of the Parliament and a new election. Unless, however, this election should result in the abandonment of the tariff proposition or in the adoption of such a modified form of protection as would not be injurious to neighboring nations, the attitude of these nations, as regards British securities, would not be changed and retaliatory measures would most likely follow, possibly precipitating the threatened financial crisis. Until the fiscal policy of Great Britain shall be definitely settled, therefore, there will probably be a maintenance of a defensive attitude by continental countries resulting in such conditions as will affect not only Great Britain, but indirectly this country, by deterring financial negotiations which may be sought to be made by our bankers with those of Europe. That this view of the effect of the situation abroad upon this country is reasonable seems to be shown by the sensitiveness of our exchange and security markets since beginning of the crisis in London."

A Negro Street-Railway Company.—A new phase of the race question has developed in Jacksonville, Fla., out of the attempt to separate the races in the street-cars there. When the attempt at discrimination was made, the colored citizens refused to ride in the cars, with the result that the restrictions were withdrawn. Even then the negroes did not patronize the cars, but instead they raised the capital and organized a car line of their own. *The Christian Recorder* (Philadelphia, negro), which supplies the above information, declares that to-day the negroes "are operating the finest and best patronized car lines in the city of Jacksonville, the line on its business thoroughfare alone possibly excepted." The company is made up entirely of negroes, even to the motormen and conductors, and the line is patronized by the whites as well as by the colored. *The Recorder* continues:

"The courage and self-sacrifice shown by these people as a whole during the contention for their rights was really remarkable. Women and children would walk miles day and night rather than submit to the outrage which was ratified by the city council. They were so wrought up over the indignity that they ceased to patronize the cars even after the offensive restrictions were withdrawn. . .

"The success of this instance of overthrowing the 'Jim Crow' infamy in the South will be hailed with pleasure by friends of the race and lovers of fair-play everywhere. To the race in New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, and elsewhere, the actions of the Jacksonville people are commended as an object-lesson. In their case the discrimination was turned into a fortune, and the same use can and should be made of every phase of adversity suffered by us anywhere."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE concert of Europe sounds as if the late Richard Wagner were conducting the performance.—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

MR. BRYAN may try his best, but he will not be able to goad Grover Cleveland into starting a paper.—*The Chicago News.*

IT must be said of England in this Alaska boundary business that she is ready to take an advanced ground.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IF Moses could have foreseen all the political cartoonery that his little basket-in-the-bulrushes incident would be made to stand for, he might have hesitated.

FULLY COMPETENT.—One Indian at Muscogee leased his land six times to the Standard Oil Company. It might be well to call the investigation off and let the Indians work out their own salvation.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. KNOX'S long preparation for fighting the trusts reminds one of the man who backed off three miles to get a running start for a jump over a fence. When he reached the fence he was too exhausted to jump.—*The Commoner.*

JOHN WANAMAKER says Roosevelt is the best friend the laboring man ever had. The best friend gag is the same one Teacher uses when she appeals to Little Willie's nobler nature with a hickory sprout.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SENATOR STONE says that Gray will never be the Democratic nominee for President. Judging from the wool-pulling going on, it is safe to say that the nominee, whoever he may be, will be gray enough before he is elected.—*The Dallas News.*

MACEDONIAN insurgents report that eighty of their number routed 2,000 Turks. Every day they remain in insurrection the Macedonians lose money. Chicago would pay well for their services as census takers.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Auburn editress says: "There would be less need of prisons if more girls and boys stayed on the farm." That's right; for putting stones in fleeces of wool, the small apples in the middle of the barrel, selling limed eggs for fresh ones, and the lies of a horse-trade are not, like stealing a door mat, prison offenses.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

TURN which way he would, the trillionaire met with rebuffs. All the universities were burning money in their heating plants and courteously, yet firmly, declined this proffered gifts. The poor would go two blocks out of their way rather than meet him. Farmers were ugly about the numbers of fresh-air funds and were threatening to shoot. The trillionaire became desperate. "I'll pay my taxes," said he. Of course, he was shunned by those of his own class henceforth. But, on the other hand, the happiness that flows from free-will offering was his.—*Puck.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF KIPLING'S NEW POEMS.

THE dominant note in the press criticism evoked by the publication of Rudyard Kipling's new book of poems, "The Five Nations," is one of disappointment. "He seems to have got the dreariness of the Transvaal landscape into the movement of his verse," observes the Springfield *Republican;* and the New York *Evening Post* says:

"It was good to be young in the early nineties and to read Mr. Kipling's poetry. It seemed the challenge of a new romance to youth, and youth responded in generous fashion. Pirated editions of 'Barrack Room Ballads' sold like the latest novel. Brokers quoted Kipling, janitors sang 'Danny Deever' and 'Mandalay.' Since Byron's Corsairs and Giaours ran their proud course the English-speaking world had not known so prompt and universal enthusiasm for any poet. . . . The new poems are very much less a wildling product. Were it not for Mr. Kipling's name on the title-page we should call them Kiplingesque, for, with a few exceptions, they illustrate rather the poet's mannerisms than his elemental force. The superb grotesqueness of the earlier poems in slang is wanting, vulgarity tends to replace it; the echoing refrains of the Barrack Room Ballads have given place to empty forms of words which lack resonance even. The manner has distinctly cheapened. The matter is the same with which Mr. Kipling formerly thrilled us, the sweep of the sea, the pride of empire, the longing of the exile for home. All of these are themes as old and as valid as poetry itself. Only the tone has changed. The fine irony of the early tirades about those 'who only England know,' has changed to something very like scolding, the rattle of the earlier meters has passed into a disconcerting clatter, the whole volume—excepting only a few spirited poems like 'The Bell Buoy'—has a professional flavor. It seems no longer the young Mr. Kipling who wrote to please himself and in the teeth of the Philistines; it seems a matured Mr. Kipling, very conscious of an audience, anxious about the effect he is producing, and nervously desirous of having the hearer with him. Instead of the impatient exuberance of a young man, we observe the dogmatism of an old man. Mr. Kipling speaks with authority, tho the form in which he asserts it might well scandalize the scribes. He tells us:

> In extended observations of the ways and works of man,
> . . . . . .
> I have drunk with mixed assemblies, seen the racial ruction rise,
> And the men of half creation damning half creation's eyes.

And from such an Odyssey he returns with the sole conviction that there's no *sang-froid* like the English, and warns the pro-Boer nations:

> Cock the gun that is not loaded, cook the frozen dynamite—
> But oh, beware, my country, when my country grows polite—

"Looking at such a production cursorily, it is balderdash; examining it more nearly, it is a rimed Unionist editorial; considering it profoundly, it is a doggerel state paper. And this analysis inexorably points the fact that Mr. Kipling's decadence as a poet has very exactly followed his rise as a metrical pamphleteer. The British public have taken as authoritative that imperialistic petulance which was merely incidental in his best work. His false friends have encouraged him to assume the task of the journalist. They have gravely summoned him to council on the German alliance, on imperial reciprocity, on a dozen matters that were fitter for prose. No saving sense of humor has prevented Mr. Kipling from playing the part of Sir Oracle, in exercising which he has acquired the professional unction of the exhorter. If the present volume were to be his last gift of poetry, one might safely write his epitaph: 'Born a great poet, died a gospeller of the imperial idea.'"

The Nashville *Banner* also thinks that the new poems have "the ruggedness without the virility of Kipling's style"; and the Chicago *Chronicle* says: "Kipling's latest verse is honest good verse made out of bad grammar and cockney slang. It bears convincing traces of the midnight lamp. It is patiently, even tediously, wrought, and the jingle in it is its best quality, the jingle suggestive of the guinea, but remote from Parnassus." The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, however, attempts to stem this current of derogatory criticism. It comments:

"Say what you will of Kipling, he has won the attention of the five nations for whom he writes as no other poet ever won it in his own lifetime; and that is an impressive fact which even his most carping critics can not gainsay.

"This new volume contains some of the best and some of the worst of all his work, and whether it be the worst or the best, it is always strikingly characteristic of the man himself—from the stately and solemn music of 'The Recessional' down to the utterly devil-may-care, slangy doggerel of 'The Lesson.' The hitherto unpublished poems nearly all relate to South Africa, but they abound in lines that have the snap and swing and crackle which make you remember them forever. To read them is, therefore, to make them a part of yourself, and to impress you with the fact that Kipling, in his own way and after his own extraordinary fashion, had never any predecessor and can have no peer."

Similarly, the Baltimore *American* says:

"In his new volume, the first that has appeared for some time, Kipling has shown that nothing of his old virility is lost. Every line is pregnant with thought or description. Every syllable adds a bit of color or appeals anew and more effectively to the emotions. Not a word is put in to make the rime or to complete the measure. Each phrase is used because it is necessary, and when the story has told itself its amanuensis lets it alone. In his sentiment regarding South Africa and her people—the prime inspiration of the volume—he voices the best feelings of the best English people. Fair play and an honest admiration for the men England could not vanquish shine out through it all. There is a sermon to every people in his 'The Dykes,' with its effective shaming of those who permit the work of their fathers in the interest of the general welfare to lapse. In his poem on the army nurses he pays a beautiful tribute to womankind in general, and in his 'The Palace' he carries the Kipling music and thrill to the depths of Browning. In his description of the feelings of the man who has returned from the world-without-end freedom and bigness of things in South Africa to little, restricted England he strikes millions more responsive chords than he has dreamed. His humor is fine, his music is grand, his philosophy is sound and wide and high and deep, and his patriotism so beautifully mingled with common sense that a thorough absorption of it would make an ideal citizen."

ADVERTISEMENT AS A FACTOR IN LITERARY SUCCESS.

HAVE we arrived at a stage of literary development in which up-to-date advertising counts for more than sound workmanship? Mr. Andrew Lang, the well-known English writer, seems inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. He tells of the case of a young man who came to him recently with a volume of manuscript verse of a high order of merit. "If a self-respecting publisher brings out the book," says Mr. Lang, "nobody will hear of it. Office-boys, or editors' nieces, will do the reviewing of it in a couple of inches of commonplace insolence. No boomster will roar aloud over the poems, which will never come to his notice. . . . I am rather sorry for the poet, and would recommend him to abandon his tuneful labors." Mr. Lang gives other instances (in *The Independent*, September 3) to illustrate the degeneration of our literary standards:

"Two or three years ago an English novel was published, which appeared to me, as a reviewer, to be a tediously conscientious imitation of a celebrated author. It was fantastic without brilliance; its epigrams were like damp squibs; it was odd, but not original; silly where it aimed at being subtle, and, in plot and conception, as impossible as 'She,' without providing the faintest excitement. But somebody arose and (I am sure quite conscientiously) boomed this insipidity. Other reviewers followed suit, anxious to be '*dans le mouvement*.' So, I suppose, in a mild way, the book was a success in commerce. Of course, I may be wrong in my verdict on the book. The thing is not precisely unthinkable. But if 'Old Mortality,' 'Vanity Fair,' 'Richard Feverel,' 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'Adam Bede,' 'Tom Jones,' 'Anna Karénina,' and 'Huckleberry Finn,' are good novels, *that* much-bepraised book was not a good novel—certainly it had none of the qualities of any one of these. To-day, in an advertisement, I read about the innocent author of this thing (*he* did none of the advertising); that he has written a

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new book, and that 'in the publisher's opinion Mr. Blank will, with this book, attain to the high rank predicted for him by the principal critics,' and so on, and so on.

"What do I care for the publisher's disinterested opinion of his own wares? No more than for the soap man's, and the mustard man's, and the cocoa man's opinions of *their* wares; no more than for '"The MS. in a Brass Bottle," the authorship of which is still a mystery.' The publisher picked up the Brass Bottle, I dare say, by the shores of the Caspian, where he has a desirable villa residence, and he has been advertising, always advertising, for the author of the 'MS. in the Brass Bottle' ever since. The public, therefore, can not but hear of the Bottle and the MS., and, hearing about it, the world talks about it, till curiosity urges some to buy, and many to borrow, the precious work when it is printed. You can scarce be too childishly obvious in your methods of appeal to the public, which, in its commercial transactions, is guided by advertisements. Nobody boomed 'Richard Feverel' in this way, and I wonder when it reached its second edition? Perhaps authors ought to resist these modes of claiming attention for their works. I do not suppose that the methods always pay, by any means; still, if there were not a margin of profit, the practises would not be continued.

"The philosophy of the matter is probably capable of being stated thus: The public takes very little interest in literature, and, left to itself, would just accept any rubbish that the boys or girls at the circulating libraries choose to send. When the gaudy volumes have lain about the drawing-room for a few days, mainly unread, they are sent back, and others arrive by an automatic process. Thus from 250 to 500 new novels pass through an English home during the course of a year. There is no selection—at least there would be none worth mentioning if the public were left to itself. In the same way, persons desiring soap, or mustard, or pills, or cocoa, or beer, would naturally accept such commodities as are set before them by the shopkeepers. To stir up this indifference into Unnatural Selection advertisement exists. The pretty fields along the railway lines are crowded with huge wooden, painted placards, clamorous of the merits of this or that patent pill, till the name of it penetrates the consciousness of the amateur, and he buys that pill rather than another. The same process can be, and is, applied to the sale of books."

MARGARET FULLER.
(Marchioness Ossoli.)
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

Another writer, Mr. Michael White, discusses the subject in humorous vein in the pages of *The Reader* (October). "It is in the author himself," he thinks, "that one must look for the best advertising medium of the future." He says:

"In this respect of personal advertising it is true that some praiseworthy efforts are being made in certain directions. One or two American authors have entered the state legislatures, and a few English novelists have been elected to seats in Parliament. But both have made the mistake of joining the government forces instead of the opposition, among whom greater opportunities are to be found for 'catching the speaker's eye,' attracting the attention of reporters and thence the notice of the general public. Young authors, in particular, incidentally entering the field of politics should for this reason invariably choose the side of the opposition. Had Sir Gilbert Parker only managed to secure a seat among the always interesting Home Rulers, at some such effective crisis as when they were being carried out of the House 'neck and crop' by stalwart policemen, he could scarcely have failed to attract attention to himself. As it is, he sits high and dry among the Tories, with never a word of his reported. The most unsophisticated press-agent could not fail to perceive the advertising value of a distinguished author shaking his fist at the nose of a prime minister, or hanging on 'tooth and nail' to a bench while the sergeant-at-arms was hauling at his feet. Such are the personal items which we should like to read about.

"Looking further into this matter, one is bound to confess that many excellent opportunities are not taken advantage of. There are the great political parades, for instance. If the bankers and brokers and the legal profession can march behind brass bands with banners held stoutly aloft, why not the authors and editors? In a sedentary occupation the mere exercise would be beneficial, and the cheers of the crowd most exhilarating as they recognized their favorites. If in their abstraction from worldly affairs the poets should doubt their ability to 'keep in line,' they might be provided with carriages. But what an opportunity for the more strenuous among writers! Who would conduct himself with more fitness to the whole situation than Mr. Richard Harding Davis, riding behind the band and supported by the mounted editors of *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *The Century?* Needless to say, considerable further interest would be added to the spectacle if for a mascot Mr. Thom—Ernest Thompson Seton would lead one of the wild animals he has met. And how the crowd would cheer as they recognized the veterans marching in the front rank—Mr. Howells, 'Mark Twain,' and others. It would be a triumph of the old Roman kind for literature."

MARGARET FULLER'S LOVE-LETTERS.

THE ethical question involved in the exposure of intimately personal relationships is raised anew by the publication of the "Love-Letters of Margaret Fuller." That she herself would never have permitted the letters to be given to the public is evident from the text. "Let them perish! Let me burn them," she exclaims in one passage; and again: "I want the mysterious tie that binds us to remain unprofaned forever, and that if, in this cruel fatal sphere we are in, we have to bury the sweet form of the Past, that we should do it quite alone, we the only ones that could appreciate its budding charms, how lovely it was, and of capacity how glorious!" The letters were preserved, however, by their recipient, Mr. James Nathan. "I would not part with this motherless offspring of our spiritual intercourse," he wrote, in 1873; "and . . . now when more than a generation has passed and no earthly interest or feeling can possibly be injured, I can not suffer their exquisite naturalness and sweetness to sink into the grave." Mr. Nathan, who afterward changed his name to Gotendorf, died in Hamburg in 1888, but the letters were not published until the present year. They are not intended "for profane eyes," says Julia Ward Howe, in her Introduction to the book; "they show the immense craving for sympathy of one who was herself most sympathetic. She who had given so freely of her own inspiration, who had aided so many of her own generation to aspire nobly and to live truly, sought with passionate longing one who should be to her what she had been to others."

Margaret Fuller's untimely death occurred in 1850, three years after her marriage with the Marquis of Ossoli. The majority of the letters now printed were written in the spring of 1845. She was living at the time in the Greeley household, and was engaged in literary work on the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Nathan was a Jewish merchant doing business in the same city. "I have long had a presentiment," she says to him in her first letter, "that I should meet—nearly—one of your race, who would show me how the sun of to-day shines upon the ancient Temple—but I did not expect so gentle and civilized an apparition and with blue eyes!" A few pages farther on we read:

"I have felt a strong attraction to you, almost ever since we first met, the attraction of a wandering spirit toward a breast, broad enough and strong enough for a rest, when it wants to furl the wings. You have also been to me as sunshine and green woods. I have wanted you more and more, and became uneasy when too long away. My thoughts were interested in all you told me, so different from what I knew myself. The native poetry of your

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soul, its boldness, simplicity and fervor charmed mine, of kindred frame."

The tone of the letters continually implies a mystical bond. "You have claimed me on the score of spiritual affinity," she writes, "and I have yielded to this claim." She will not admit that their love is quite as other loves:

"To-day my thoughts have been concentrated on our relation as never before. It seems to me not only peculiar, but original. I have never had one at all like it, and I do not read things, in the poets or anywhere, that more than glance at it; they do not touch that which is especially its life. Your thoughts are growing in my mind, the influence of your stronger organization has at times almost transfused mine, and has effected some permanent changes there; there have been moments when our minds were blended in one, yet what I mean is the inner fact, the kernel, of whose existence these are only the tokens. It has never made me so deeply sensible of its presence as to-day, beating like a heart within me, a heart that seems strong enough to cast aside this weed of flesh and clothe itself anew. If others enjoy the same, they nowhere speak of it. And is it not only by living such relations that we bring a new religion, establishing nobler freedom for all? For that which takes place in us must, by spiritual law, widen its circles till it embraces all."

It may be some spiritual pride that inspired the following:

"The Vita Nuova has been one of the most cherished companions of my life. Dante has made a record which corresponds in some degree with my intuitions, as to the new life of love; altho I have an idea of much besides what he mentions, for he loved from afar, and never entered into the most intimate relations. But both Dante and Petrarch, tho they truly loved, did not keep themselves sacred to the celestial Venus, but turned aside in hours of weakness to a lower love. Michelangelo alone was true to his idea of love, even when he could not hope the possession of its object. But all three of these great Italians seem to me to have discerned the true nature of love, enough to have received some of its almighty revelations."

In the autumn of 1845 Mr. Nathan left America on an extended tour of Europe, and his departure practically terminated a relation which from the first seems to have rested upon a greater intensity of feeling on the woman's side. His letters becoming fewer and fewer, she wrote him at last:

"I have paid dear for your love. Let it be immortal, and if we meet no more, let it shine on me from the distance with a steady and cheering ray. It was pure and fresh as the blossoms amid which it grew, and if it never comes to fruit, let it, at least, forever bloom as they in memory."

Following almost immediately on the delicate spirituality of the letters, we get the following note from Margaret Fuller's diary, written in England in 1846:

"From 1st of June, 1845, to 1st of September, 1846, a mighty change has taken place I ween. I understand more and more the character of the *tribes*. I shall write a sketch of it and turn the whole to account in a literary way, since the affections and ideal hopes are so unprofitable."

To read the letters and then this little comment by the writer of them, observes *The Academy and Literature* (London), is "to gasp for a moment or two." And yet, "the combination reveals the woman":

"Margaret Fuller was never quite as good as she would have liked to have been, nor as she believed herself to be. For humility was certainly not one of her many characteristics. She says in one of the letters, 'there are also in every age a few in whose lot the meaning of that age is concentrated. I feel that I am one of those persons in my age and sex. I feel chosen among women.'

"This is fairly high self-appreciation. But in this immoderate self-belief lay a good deal of Margaret Fuller's power of fascination. She was loved by the contagion of her own self-love, believed in through the impregnable security of her own self-belief. She pleased because she could not bear to displease. Vanity was the key-note to her disposition, but it was a vanity anxious, if one may use such an expression, for a noble inflation, and the result was a life of fine and helpful achievement. . . . . .

JAMES NATHAN,
The recipient of Margaret Fuller's love-letters.
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

"But behind the seeming simplicity of heroic and sympathetic conduct there remained always something incomprehensible—an element held back and conveying an impression of subtlety behind the outspoken surface. Therefore Emerson wrote of her: 'I think, in her case, there was something abnormal in those obscure habits and necessities which we denote by the word temperament. In the first day of our acquaintance I felt her to be a foreigner, that, with her, one would always be sensible of some barrier, as if in making up a friendship with a cultivated Spaniard or Turk.'

"Through this barrier, to a great extent, Margaret Fuller achieved the reputation which has outlived her."

MRS. FISKE IN "HEDDA GABLER."

MRS. FISKE'S appearance in "Hedda Gabler," following closely upon her recent presentation of "A Doll's House," is very generally regarded as an indication that Ibsen's influence is in the ascendant in this country. The New York *Times* thinks that Mrs. Fiske's latest performance "has again manifested her admirable independence, and her no less admirable genius." It continues:

"The general *mise en scène* was far above what New Yorkers

MRS. FISKE AS "HEDDA GABLER."

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have been accustomed to in Ibsen, and the performance, as a whole, was on the highest level of intelligence and ability. Altogether it was one of the rare and precious occasions on which the right ambition of an American actor supplies the place of the repertory theater of the Continent by doing an admirable thing admirably for its own sake. The play is one that lends itself to striking dramatic effect, gaining much more than most of the Ibsen plays in the actual representation, admirably adapted as they all are to the theater."

The same paper says further:

"It is true that among the works of the great Norwegian master it would be hard to pick out one that is not more sympathetic—or shall we not rather say less unsympathetic? . . . The play has been dubbed 'The Case of Neurotic Hedda.' That it certainly is, if indeed one is not forced to go a step farther and call Hedda a paranœac. A beautiful and clever girl doomed to live in humble circumstances in a suburb, all natural instincts—if she ever had any, which one doubts—have been extinguished by the unsatisfied longing for a vague something beyond her reach—beauty and power, she would call it; but as she conceives these things they are too black and too diabolical for such names. In every normal relation of life she shows herself coldly, viciously selfish—ruinously extravagant and heartlessly mocking toward her patient and devoted little husband; cruelly insolent toward his adored and adoring old aunt; void of the instinct of maternity; seeking friendship with women only to cheat and ruin the friend, and with men only for the sinister power it gives her over a human soul.

"For one man, the drunkard, Lövborg, she seems to have had something like a physical passion; but her soul is too small even for human sin. Dreading scandal and loss of her position in society, she has driven Lövborg away from her and married a good man she despises for keep and clothes. When Lövborg is reclaimed by the sympathy of a good woman, Hedda, in the hope of reestablishing her power over him, coldly tempts him to drink again, and when he has fallen and is driven in despair to suicide, she triumphantly gives him a pistol and advises him as to the manner in which she prefers him to kill himself. Surely this is a monster of unsexed depravity, beside whom Lady Macbeth overflows with the milk of human kindness.

"The catchword of the play is 'vine leaves in his hair,' which symbolizes Hedda's idea of beauty and dignity, as poor little Nora's maccaroons symbolize the doll child, and old Alving's 'joy of life' symbolized the vital instincts which ruined him. Hedda tempts Lövborg to drink in the hope that he may ennoble the carouse 'with vine leaves in his hair.' She counsels him to array himself with vine leaves in order to make suicide beautiful, and to send the ball through his temple as the most dignified spot. His drinking turns to debauch and a brothel row, in which he is vulgarly jailed by the police. His death with her pistol happens in the company of a woman of evil life, and the bullet penetrates not his forehead, but his bowels. 'Oh, what curse is it,' Hedda exclaims, 'that makes everything I touch turn ludicrous and mean!' To the infinite relief of all who have made her acquaintance, she kills herself at last with a bullet in the forehead.

"If Hedda stands for anything, she stands for the modern, the ultra-modern type of woman who, in the aspiration for a larger life, denies the beauty and the nobility of the normal human relationships; who is forever looking toward an ideal which is contrary to the facts of life as life is constituted. It is as if Ibsen said: 'In Nora and in Mrs. Alving I have given you women who revolt legitimately against the false ideals of society. But don't think I am on the side of revolt against everything! Here is what happens when you women try to find a beauty and a freedom apart from the normal womanly instincts. Everything you touch turns to the ludicrous and the mean!'"

The Sun suggests that Mrs. Fiske failed to grasp in its entirety the complex character of "Hedda Gabler." "Nor is this to be wondered at," it adds; "a woman like Duse has given ten years to a study of the rôle, and this was the first attempt of our genial American actress." We quote further:

"If there is any lesson in her [Hedda's] evasive existence, it is that she feared to put life to the test, and for her spiritual cowardice she lost all. Browning enforces the same moral in his 'Statue and the Bust.'

"But Hedda fascinates. She is beautiful as a diamond, as cold and as hard. She irradiates her commonplace surroundings. Her selfishness is murderous. Even the pathologic excuse, because of her physical condition, is not forthcoming in her case. We are made to realize in a few masterly strokes that her 'foreground' has been a long career of consuming egotism, that antecedent events push her to the commission of petty villainies.

"Never have Ibsen's logic and scenic sense worked in such harmony or with such appalling results."

The Evening Post, while conceding that the play possesses a high quality of literary workmanship, finds it difficult to discern "what good purpose can be served by offering to the general inexpert public, heedless alike of mere technical skill or satirical intent, a piece so coarse in suggestion, so pessimistic in its view of human nature, so crammed with violent and calculated coincidence." It exclaims:

"Of what a crew is the cast composed! First, Hedda, a young tigress in her school-days; a wanton, but for her cowardice (witness her confession to Lövborg) in early womanhood; a monster of meanness, perfidy, and malignity as a wife. Not a trait of decent womanhood does she exhibit. In her treatment of her husband and his aunt, in her dalliance with the assessor, in her beguilement and destruction of her former lover, in the burning of his manuscript, and in her own sensational suicide she stands confessed an abominable degenerate. Lövborg is a base and cowardly debauchee; Brack, a profligate satyr; Tesman, a contemptible fool with inclinations toward rascality; Mrs. Elvsted, a false wife. The sole representative of virtue is the old Aunt, and she takes no part in the actual drama. A bad woman, wrecking every life which she touches, finds herself at bay, and blows her brains out—beautifully. What moral can such a story enforce? What entertainment does it provide? What philosophy does it expound or illustrate? To what appetites does it appeal? This last question at least is easy to answer."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, sums up his opinion by saying: "The play is a long-winded colloquial exposition of disease, and its heroine is an insane cat. No other phrase can as well describe such a monstrous union of vanity and depravity."

NOTES.

MR. W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, is to visit America this winter.

G. A. REDFORD, the "Examiner of Plays" in London, has forbidden Eleanora Duse's Italian production of D'Annunzio's tragedy, "La Citta Morta," at the Adelphi Theater.

THE birthplace of Charles Dickens in Landport, near the Portsmouth dockyard, was sold at auction on September 29. The mayor of Portsmouth, representing the people of his city, bought the house for £1,125, and announces that it will probably be converted into a Dickens museum.

The Bookman's October list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
2. Gordon Keith.—Page.
3. The One Woman.—Dixon.
4. The Call of the Wild.—London.
5. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
6. The Lightning Conductor.—Williamson.

THOSE who wondered at the frequent postponements of the publication of Mr. John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," says the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, will cease to wonder now, in view of the author's "tremendous labor" on his three-volume work. "To begin with," we are told "Mr. Morley had about fifty thousand documents, more or less, of historic value in Mr. Gladstone's collection, at Hawarden, to draw upon. Then in addition to these, people sent from all parts of the world a mass of correspondence in answer to the advertisements asking for assistance from those who, at one time or another, had received letters from the great statesman. These amounted to something like one hundred and fifty thousand, every one of which had to be examined by Mr. Morley himself." In order to carry out the work under the most favorable conditions, Mr. Morley rented the "Red House," at Hawarden, on several occasions.

A RUSSIAN bibliographer, P. Draganow, has prepared a list of the languages and dialects into which Tolstoy's works have been translated, and the results of his research are furnished by the *Gartenlaube* (Leipsic). There is not one of the Slavonic languages of any importance into which such translations have not been made. The number of Czech translations is reported at 130, the Bulgarian at 80, and the Servian at about 100. A number of Tolstoy's books have been published in the new-world language, 'Esperanto,' the work being done by the inventor of this tongue, the Vienna physician Samenhof. In 1900 the first Persian versions of Tolstoy appeared, and in 1901 the first in the Siamese tongue. Portuguese and Rumanian translations appeared in 1894. It goes without saying that Tolstoy's writings have been published in all the languages of Western Europe.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PASSING OF THE SAIL.

AS a long-distance means of commercial transportation, the sailing-vessel is doomed—so we are assured by M. Daniel Bellet, who furnishes, in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique*, facts and figures to support his assertions. The substitution of the motor for the sail is going forward, he says, more and more rapidly, and except for pleasure and for certain special purposes the latter is fast going out of use. The day will come, perhaps, when as a means of propulsion for any but the smallest craft the sail will be as obsolete as the oar. Says M. Bellet:

"Everywhere, in all the commercial marines of the world, we see this disappearance of sails before steam. Thus, in the largest fleet of all, the English, we now find only one ton of sailing-vessels to nearly five of steamers; and, moreover, in the sailing-fleet is included a host of secondary boats built for the short-distance coasting trade, where speed is less important than in international commerce, and where the freights might not be sufficient to pay the cost of construction and maintenance of a steam-vessel. In Germany we have one ton of sails to four of steam, and the situation is constantly changing in favor of the latter. There are, nevertheless, two countries where this phenomenon is not taking place—Norway, where the existence of great numbers of sailing-vessels is due to the fact that they are largely wooden boats that carry the lumber of the country . . . and France, where the multiplication of sailing-vessels has been artificially favored by absurd legislation. . . . . .

"The Germans and the Americans have recently built gigantic sailing-vessels, for instance, the *Preussen*, of 12,000 tons. . . . The Americans have built ships of 10,000 tons, with no less than seven masts. But we may consider that the limit of the modernized sailing-vessel has here been reached . . . Doubtless we hear of extraordinarily quick transatlantic passages by these boats . . . but these are due to fortunate combinations of circumstances. And, in fact, the giant sailing-vessels are far from being completely safe; some of them have been mysteriously lost, like the famous *Maria Rickmers*, of the German firm of the same name, which was probably broken in two by the strain to which such a long vessel must be exposed. In fact the law of progress has decreed that the sail should be gradually abandoned in favor of steam transportation, and the English merchant marine has come to a realization of this."

But the ordinary passenger-steamer, we are told further, is not fitted for freight business, and in place of the division between steamers and sailing-vessels, we are going to have two kinds of steamers: first, those intended exclusively for passengers, which will move more and more rapidly and so demand higher and higher prices; secondly, freight- or cargo-boats, with two subdivisions—those of considerable dimensions, with powerful engines, constituting express-boats, which will also carry passengers who do not care for the highest speeds; and slower boats that will take nothing but freight.

The evolution of this state of things is already in progress, according to the author, and great strides have been made toward it in the past decade. In 1891 the *Tokomaru*, of 6,200 tons, was considered a huge cargo-boat; but in 1899 we had reached the *Ivernia*, of 13,200 tons. The latest, the *Cedric*, will reach 37,870. A recent special investigator, Mr. McKerchnie, is quoted as saying that as we build more of the larger and slower steamers we are finding that the necessary power does not increase proportionally to the capacity. These huge cargo-boats are, therefore, proportionately cheaper than the small ones, and can thus compete more successfully with sail-power. A curious development is that of large sailing-vessels with auxiliary steam-power, which have come into use at the same time that the large steamers are more and more abandoning their auxiliary sails, which were once so common. The author believes that these are uneconomical, on account of the expense and the drag of the unused propeller; and he points out that their use originated through a desire to utilize for occasional motive-power the steam-engines already installed for the manipulation of the huge sails.

The abandonment of sails, the writer notes, is even to be seen now in the fishing-fleets, where mechanical propulsion is found to be peculiarly valuable. It is believed that the petroleum motor has a future here on the smaller fishing-boats, where cheap power is necessary. These motors are now used in Denmark both to drive the boat and to operate its nets. The naphtha dory, a still smaller form, is employed more and more frequently by fishermen on our Northern coasts from Maine to Newfoundland. Finally, the writer calls our attention to the displacement of the old familiar pilot-boat by the larger steam-vessels—an entire transformation of the pilot's trade—which has now taken place in New York, and will shortly have been accomplished in all the great ports of the world. M. Bellet concludes:

"We thus see that the disappearance of the sail is spreading more and more widely, and altho it may be desirable to make use of the wind's free power on land, especially for the production of the electric current, mechanical propulsion is becoming more and more the rule at sea, and sail-navigation is doomed to disappear, except where it is only a sport and not a means of commercial transportation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW THEORIES AND OLD FALLACIES.

ON minds of a certain class each new discovery in physics or chemistry seems to act only by serving to revive the forgotten aims of the dawn of science—the transmutation of metals, the elixir of youth, or the perpetual motion. In particular, the discoveries in connection with radioactivity and the newly suggested changes in our ideas of the constitution of matter seem to have aroused the transmutationists to renewed activity. Of the purposes and promises of one of these *Cassier's Magazine* speaks as follows:

"The electric theory of matter has received a strong impetus at the hands of Lodge, Thomson, Crookes, and others, especially since the discovery of the radioactive substances such as thorium, radium, and others. This theory assumes that the material atom is made up of a large number of so-called electrons, the number depending on the density of the substance. Thus, for instance, it is assumed that an atom of hydrogen is made up of about 700 electrons, a mercury atom of about 140,000 electrons, and a gold atom of about 137,200. The different known elements, therefore, are made up of different groupings of electrons. The theory further assumes that these electrons are in stable orbital rotation around one another, the whole being held together by mutual attraction, their orbits being as large relative to the size of the electrons as the orbits of the planets of the solar system.

"With such a theory as this it was to be expected that modern alchemists would promptly seize the opportunity of bringing about a rearrangement of the electrons so as to produce from one element a more valuable one. This expectation has been realized in the person of a Philadelphian inventor or experimentalist, who claims to have already brought about a transmutation of silver into gold. He selects silver for the transmutation because of the approximate similarity of these two elements chemically considered. The process by which the transmutation is accomplished is chemical and electrical, of course. The inventor admits that the elementary forces of nature in combination and decomposition are well-nigh irresistible, and, therefore, to transform one atom into another it is necessary to destroy the inductional capacity of the electrons by bringing them to a condition of temporary inactivity or torpor. The electrons can then be segregated, he claims, and forced out of their previous correlation, and then be reassembled in any desired grouping. The inventor has no difficulty in showing prospective investors in the stock of the company which will probably be organized that the net profits in transforming one million ounces of silver into a similar amount of gold will be over sixteen millions of dollars, the cost of transformation being only seventeen per cent. of the value of the product. This scheme, it will be seen, is quite as reasonable as and far outstrips in calculable profits the Keeley motor enterprise, the home of which, by the way, was also in Philadelphia."

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A FAVORITE AMERICAN STUDY.

IT is a little surprising to see our country mentioned as one in which the study of psychology is especially popular, yet this is done by Dr. C. S. Myers in a paper read before the Cambridge (England) Psychological Society and printed in *Nature* (London, September 3). Owing to the spread of the electric system, together with the requirement of some study in the department of philosophy, history, and sociology, considerable numbers of American students in the larger universities take up psychology, especially that form of it involving laboratory experiment. At Harvard it is elected by 250 students and at Yale by 225, while at Princeton it is compulsory; and it is even taught in some of the preparatory schools. The facilities for work are thus reported:

"The laboratory in Harvard University has eleven rooms, in Yale it has seven, in Columbia nineteen, in Princeton five, in Cornell ten, and in Clark ten; these numbers generally include all public and private rooms of the department. Cornell has undoubtedly the best-equipped laboratory, so far as human psychology is concerned. Two rooms here are devoted to vision, one to acoustics, one to touch, one to taste and smell, one to chronometric apparatus, one is a special research-room, and there is a lecture-room and a workshop. . . . Most laboratories have a departmental library, or at least a seminary, in which the students can read or meet for discussion. Practically all the laboratories have a workshop, and employ a trained mechanician, who is able to turn out even complicated and expensive apparatus."

It is not to be supposed, of course, that all these students make psychology a life-study, tho their knowledge of it must affect their future work, no matter in what sphere of life. Some of them become professors or teachers, tho not necessarily of this special subject. Says Dr. Myers:

"Mainly through lack of leisure, the majority put forth little in the way of further and mature research. There is a strong tendency, too, for psychologists in America to turn to editorial or literary work, to become busy with the organization of science, or to deal with purely philosophical, ethical, or religious problems.

"But apart from such drawbacks, which are the result rather of American ways of life and character than of deficient interest or training, I have said enough, I hope, to show what a living subject of education psychology is in the United States. It is becoming recognized there that a man of culture should know something, not only of the works, but also of the working, of the human mind. Psychology in the United States is not a subject of the philosophical few, as it is in our country. If it pays the penalty for, it also reaps the advantage of, its position. Numbers of undergraduate students acquire a notion, however dim and imperfect, of the range and importance of psychology, so that, if ever they become successful business men, as many of them do, they are prepared to lend it financial assistance in later life. Future medical students take up psychology during their academic career, and turn their knowledge of it to account when they come to deal with the problems of insanity. Zoologists pass from their museums to study it, and return to work out the psychology of animal life. Teachers obtain a useful smattering of it, sufficient to interest and improve them in their arduous career. . . . . .

"From these facts it will be seen that America provides us with a lesson in the organized teaching of a subject the success of which we have so much at heart, and with an example which we should do well to follow."

Life and the Laws of Nature.—In a new book on the origin and nature of life, M. Felix Le Dantec, a French biologist, makes the assertion, which he is by no means the first to maintain, that a living being is nothing but a machine. "In that which strikes the senses in the course of observation of living creatures," he says, "there is nothing beyond the natural laws established for dead matter." That all scientific men do not accept this view is evident from the remarks of a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 12), who notes in the first place that altho life is the product of a great number of activities comparable to the parts of a machine, it is the work of nature, while a machine is a human invention. "Can we accept unrestrictedly," he asks, "the author's conclusion?" His answer is as follows:

"Doubtless chemistry can obtain from non-living matter all the elements that make up their heterogeneousness; but since, while believing that we know the elements necessary to the synthesis of life, we nevertheless can not effect the synthesis of protoplasm, perhaps we had better wait for further progress in the sciences before expressing ourselves so definitely, we might even say so rashly. What are these laws that we attribute to nature? And, altho nature manifests herself in nearly the same fashion during the few thousands of years that we are able to observe her (few relatively to eternity), may she not change in the course of future ages? Has eternal nature unalterable laws? If so, is science today in a position to state them? We think not; and M. Le Dantec has gone further than science will strictly permit him to go."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS "HEAT-LIGHTNING"?

THE nature of so-called "heat-lightning," or "summer lightning," has long been a matter of controversy. The phenomenon in question is the appearance of lightning without thunder on pleasant summer evenings, which was formerly asserted by almost all authorities to be the reflection of lightning due to some very distant storm, but is now quite generally regarded as analogous to the brush or glow discharge of an electrical machine. The probability seems to be that these explanations will both hold in different cases. Professor Geikie, the noted geologist, writing to *Nature* (August 20) from Mürren, Switzerland, describes an Alpine lightning display which he thinks shows conclusively that the distant-storm theory is inapplicable. He says:

"Late in the afternoon wisps of white mist began to gather round the summit of the Jungfrau, and streaks of this cloud took shape in the higher air above the great mountain ridge that extends from the Silberhorn to the Breithorn. About 8 P.M. I noticed a faint quivering light overhead, supplemented by occasional flashes of greater brilliance and different color. These manifestations rapidly increased in distinctness, and continued to play only along the opposite mountain-ridge, not extending into the regions beyond, so far as these could be seen from here, tho I have since learned that an independent series of flashes was seen around the Schilthorn on this side of the valley. Not a single peal of thunder was at any time audible. A long bank of cloud formed at a higher level than the summits of the mountain-ridge, and at some distance on the farther side of it, so that the stars, elsewhere brilliant, were hidden along the strip of sky above the crest.

"As one watched the display, it was easy to distinguish more definitely the two kinds of discharge. One of them took the form of a faintly luminous reddish or pink light, which shot with a tremulous streamer-like motion in horizontal beams that proceeded apparently from left to right, as if their starting-point lay somewhere about the back of the Jungfrau. These streamers so closely resembled the *aurora borealis* that, had they appeared alone, one would have been inclined to wonder whether the 'northern lights' had not here made an incursion into more southern latitudes. . . .

"The brighter discharges were not only far more brilliant, but much more momentary. They had a pale bluish-white color, and came and went with the rapidity of ordinary lightning. But they were clearly connected with the mountains, and not reflections from a series of distant flashes. Sometimes they arose on the other side of the great ridge, allowing its jagged crest to be seen against the illuminated surface of the cloud beyond, but leaving all the precipices and slopes on this side in shade. In other cases they clearly showed themselves on this side of the mountains, lighting up especially the snow-basins and glaciers with the dark crags around them. Nothing of the nature of forked lightning was observed among them. In one instance the flash or horizontal band of vivid light, a mile or two in length, seemed to shoot upward from the slope at the base of the precipices of the Silberhorn, as if it sprang out of the ground, having a sharply defined and brilliant base, rapidly diminishing in intensity upward, and vanishing before reaching half-way up to the crest.

"But the most singular feature of the more brilliant white dis-

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charges was to be seen when one of the great couloirs of snow or a portion of a glacier remained for a minute or two continuously luminous with a faint bluish-white light. After an interval the same or another portion, perhaps several miles distant, would gleam out in the same way. My first impression was that this radiance could only be a reflection from some illuminated part of the cloud. But I could not satisfy myself of the existence of any continuously bright portions of the cloud. Moreover, the luminosity of the snow and ice remained local and sporadic, as if the beam of a searchlight had been directed to one special part of the mountain declivity, and then after a while to another. . . . The whole display afforded an admirably complete demonstration of the erroneousness of the notion formerly prevalent that summer lightning is only the reflection of distant ordinary lightning, and of the truth of the more recent views as to the nature of the phenomenon."

ARE FIRE-ENGINE STREAMS DANGEROUS ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS?

IS it possible for a dangerous current of electricity to pass down a stream of water accidentally directed by a fireman upon a live wire? Some recent German experiments on this subject, described in *The Engineering Magazine*, indicate that the danger is not great, altho it certainly exists, especially when the nozzle of the hose is within a few feet of the wire. Says the writer, describing these experiments:

"The first set of experiments was made with a Y-connected polyphase circuit, having a voltage of 6,000 between two conductors, and with a grounded neutral. The three bare copper wires had each a section of 95 square millimeters (.15 square inch) and were well polished. Only one of them was struck by the stream of water. The first reading was taken with the nozzle 10 centimeters distant from the wire, and at this point the potential between the stream of water and the earth was found to be 130 volts, from which it was calculated that the current passing through a man holding the nozzle would have been 0.0637 ampere. The distance was increased and at 30 centimeters (1 foot) the current through the nozzle-holder would have been only 0.0174 ampere, which could be stood with safety, tho perhaps with some inconvenience. At one meter, the current would be only 0.00314 ampere, and at 125 centimeters (49 inches), no current at all would pass through the man at the nozzle. These figures were determined with the water from the regular supply mains; but when the water with 0.5 per cent. soda was used, it was found that the length of the stream had to be increased to 1 meter before a dangerous current was avoided.

"A second series of experiments was made on a polyphase system with a voltage of 125, in which one phase was directly grounded. With either kind of water it was not possible to get a dangerous current, even when the distance between nozzle and conductor was reduced to 3 centimeters (1.2 inches).

"Experiments were then carried out with continuous current at 550 volts. It was only for distances of less than 8 centimeters (3.2 inches) and with the 0.5-per-cent. soda-water, that a dangerous current was found. In the fourth set of experiments, with 240-volt continuous current, the distance between nozzle and wire was reduced to 5 centimeters (2 inches) without getting a current which would have endangered the man at the hose."

More About the n-Rays.—If future investigators of new forms of variation continue to utilize letters of the alphabet to distinguish the objects of their study, the nomenclature of this branch of physics is likely to become confusingly algebraic. The *n*-rays, found with Röntgen rays by M. Blondlot, have already been described in these pages. As will be remembered, they have the power of penetrating black paper and many metals, and are reflected and refracted by quartz lenses, but are without photographic action, altho they can be detected by their power of increasing the luminosity of small electric sparks or of a colorless "blue" flame. The rays have been shown by M. Blondlot to be produced by a Welsbach burner. Additional properties of the newly discovered rays have recently been communicated by Blondlot to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and are thus described in a note in *Nature* (London, August 27):

"It seems that the rays are capable of increasing the illumination given by an incandescent surface on which they fall, and this without any increase of temperature. An experiment which seems conclusive is quoted; a platinum wire, which was heated to a dull red, was subjected to the action of the rays, and whenever these were allowed to fall on it the incandescence was visibly increased. An auxiliary electrical circuit afforded a means of measuring the resistance, and hence the temperature of the wire, and this showed that the rays produced no increase in temperature. . . . This result is particularly interesting, not only in reference to the *n*-rays of M. Blondlot, but in reference to theories of incandescence and light emission generally, as it seems possible that these rays may be able to throw some light on the many difficult problems that beset this subject. The remarkable properties that this radiation seems to possess promise to make it of unusual interest, and possibly also of great utility."

SOME DRAWBACKS OF HIGH SPEED.

IT seems to be generally assumed both by engineers and the public that very high speed in passenger transportation is desirable. To that end investigations are constantly in progress looking toward a great increase in railway speeds. In Germany a large amount of time and money is being spent on experiments whose aim is the production of an electric or steam locomotive which can run 100 miles an hour, and press despatches announce that an actual speed of 125⅝ miles has been obtained on the experimental electric road from Berlin to Zossen. In an editorial, in its issue for September 24, *Engineering News* ventures to question the practicality of such high speeds and to note some difficulties in the way of carrying them out. Speaking of the German trials it says:

"The question which naturally suggests itself to railway engineers in the United States is, Who wants to travel at such speeds? Side by side with the speed-records of this German experiment, we would set the discussion which took place on the location of distant signals at the recent meeting of the Railway Signaling Club, reported in our last issue. The signal engineer of a leading railroad there stated that he had not been able to work satisfactorily a mechanical signal with a greater length of wire than 2,000 feet.

"It is well known that if trains are to be run with safety under the block-signal system, the spacing of the distant-signal from the home must be proportioned to the speed of the fastest trains. The distant-signal tells the engine-runner that the home-signal stands at danger and that he must stop his train before reaching it, and the faster the train is running the farther back must this information be given him. With present train-speeds it is not uncommon to place the distant-signal 2,500 feet back of the home; and if this is a proper distance for 60-mile-an-hour trains, then for 100 miles an hour the distant-signal ought to be placed at least 7,500 feet back. It must be remembered that the power stored in a railway train varies as the square of its speed, and all this power must be absorbed by the brakes to stop the train. We need not stop to discuss the difficulties in installing distant-signals nearly a mile and a half away from the home-signal, which controls them, nor the dangers which would be inseparable from the use of such distant-signals. Instead, let us give a thought to the task set for the engineer who reads such signals. A hundred miles an hour is 147 feet per second. Grant that an engineer can read the signal all right in clear weather when he is within 1,000 feet of it. Then he has 1,000 ÷ 147 = less than seven seconds in which to verify the reading of the signal. But trains are run a large share of the time when the signal can not be made out at 1,000 feet, or anything like that distance. They are often run when a semaphore can not be clearly seen till one is within, say, 200 feet. Under such conditions the engine-runner would have just 1½ seconds to decide whether his train were dashing on to safety or destruction.

"Numerous other considerations might be cited to show that whether it be practicable or not to attain 100 miles an hour in a burst of speed, it is not practicable on railways carrying a general traffic to run trains at speeds very much in excess of the highest now attained. If trains are to be run at 100 miles per hour, then,

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it must be on a road built for them alone, from which all other traffic is excluded. Numerous attempts have been made to show that such a railway would be a paying enterprise, but the capitalists have never been convinced. The mere fact that the Germans have attained over 100 miles an hour on their experimental road, therefore, proves nothing as to the practicability of adopting such speeds."

AVAILABLE SOURCES OF POWER.

AN interesting and suggestive view of this subject is given in *Cassier's Magazine* by Dr. Louis Bell, who lays special stress upon the wasteful use of coal which is now going on. To quote an abstract made for *The Electrical Review:*

"The practical problem that presents itself to the student in economics is, first, how to make the most of the fuel that remains, and, second, how to supplement it so as to increase the area of the earth's surface which will remain tenable when the fuel supply fails. The first end is to be reached by deliberate and persistent efforts to increase the efficiency with which fuel is utilized. In spite of every effort of this sort, we are consuming much coal at a rate which will steadily increase, in spite of every effort and improvement. Hence, it is necessary to seek out other means for obtaining power and heat. The first recourse is to water-power. Falls like Niagara are quite insignificant features of the world's total power, the bulk of which is in small falls. Every one of these, properly utilized, stops a call for fuel. All the electrical transmission yet accomplished is but a drop in the bucket. Nothing but the dire stress of rising prices of fuel will force enough capital into hydraulic plants to produce a perceptible effect. The difficulty in the use of tides is that the total rise and fall is comparatively small. In very few places would it be possible to rely on more than six feet mean working head. This means that if a storage pond were six feet deep and one mile square it would store water to about 5,000 horse-power for a five-hour run. In special cases where the rising is higher the output would be greater,—thus, in the Bay of Fundy more than 200,000,000 horse-power-hours run daily to waste; but to utilize it would require an engineering feat more tremendous than anything yet attempted. The utilization of wind-power is less attractive than that of tidal-power, since the supply is erratic and variable. A possible remaining source is the heat from the sun. This is reckoned at about 10,000 horse-power per acre. From practical results it has been possible to obtain one horse-power for every 100 feet of reflector used in these solar engines; but these are only valuable where there is reasonable steady sunshine. The cost of power so obtained is estimated at about $75 per horse-power per year, including everything. There are large tracts of territory where sun-power would be available, notably in northern Africa. The author thinks eventually, when the coal supply has been exhausted, migration will take place toward warmer regions lying principally between altitudes thirty degrees north and south. Here all ordinary domestic needs are satisfied, where sunshine is available; and the demands of power-using industries can be readily met where hydraulic power is available or by solar power in the sunshine."

Moving Microscopic Pictures.—An interesting application of the cinematograph in the exhibition of microphotographs has been made in France, where magnified moving pictures of microscopically small insects and other objects are now being shown at some of the vaudeville theaters. Such an exhibition has been going on, says *La Nature*, at the Moulin Rouge, Paris, since September 4, and it merits notice on account of its scientific interest. Says this paper:

"There passes before the eyes of the spectators a series of cinematographic microscopic studies—that is to say, we may follow on an illuminated screen the movements of microscopic creatures enlarged ten to ten thousand times. These views are particularly remarkable for their clearness and the great quantity of detail that can be distinguished. Among the pictures that we have seen are a series of views following the phases of life of bees in a hive; the cinematograph of a drop of river-water with its fauna and flora; another series representing a piece of cheese on which can be clearly seen the movements of the mites that live in it; a picture of the circulation of blood in a frog's foot; and other views reproducing the movement of different creatures. It is, we believe, the first time that the movements of such small things have been photographed for the cinematograph with such enlargement. This new application of the instrument will probably be of great use. It will be easy now to show in public by its aid numerous details that have been seen hitherto only in the field of the microscope."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Deadly Celluloid Comb.—Attention to the dangers attending the use of celluloid toilet articles is again called by a contributor to *The Medical Press and Circular*. He writes as follows:

"It has long been known that dressing-combs and other articles of like nature have been manufactured from a modification of gun-cotton. From time to time we have pointed out the possibility of accident from the use of an article containing such an ingredient, but comparatively few cases of accident have hitherto been recorded. Now it appears that, the original patent having expired, a vast number of imitation processes have sprung up and the public are flooded with combs made from guncotton compounds by methods which render them more dangerous than those prepared under the original patent. That some restriction should be placed on its indiscriminate use was proved by the recent case of a girl, twenty-two years of age, who was suffering from cellulitis of the scalp, accompanied by a marked degree of nervous shock. It appeared that her head had been set on fire by the sudden combustion of a comb which she wore in her hair. Cooking her father's dinner one Sunday, she happened to bend down before the fire, when the comb suddenly ignited, and she became enveloped in flames. Her life was only spared through the presence of mind of her father, who immediately enveloped her with the hearth rug, and so extinguished the conflagration. Obviously, seeing that the mere storage of guncotton is restricted by heavy penalties, it is not fair or safe that makers should be permitted to place a slightly modified but actively dangerous modification on the market, to be used by a section of the public who have not the slightest notion of its composition and dangers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT is not generally known that natural gas is found and utilized in England. *Cosmos* gives the following facts: "In Sussex natural gas was found some time ago, and in 1896 in digging a well near Heathfield there took place at a depth of 95 meters [312 feet] a flow sufficient to give a flame 4 to 5 meters [about 16 feet] high. It was resolved to utilize this gas, and it has served since 1898 to light the Heathfield station. . . . The gas has a pressure of as much as 9 kilograms [20 pounds]; it also runs a small motor The south of England seems to offer serious possibilities in this regard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN effort to awaken mothers to the fact that a fat child is not necessarily healthy is made by *The Lancet* (London), which says, in the course of its remarks: "It is a matter of clinical experience that a fat baby is unhealthy, with little resistance to disease, and likely to succumb on the least provocation to any of the so-called minor ailments of infancy. It is very greatly to be regretted that baby-shows, if they are to be held at all, can not be utilized for educating the laity to admire in babies those 'points' which are genuinely deserving of admiration and expressive of a physiological condition, instead of acting, as they do, as direct inducements to overfeeding with foods which fatten, but do not produce sound, healthy tissues."

"THE general public, we fear, is not acquainted with the dangers arising from arsenic coloring matter in wall-paper," says *The Scientific American*. "A recent death in Palmer, Mass., is directly attributed, by the medical authorities, to this cause. The trouble which resulted so disastrously made its appearance a year and a half ago in what seemed to be nervous dyspepsia. Two months of travel abroad seemed to greatly improve the patient, but on returning home he soon grew worse again. On account of certain conflicting symptoms which could not be readily accounted for, a specialist was called in and gave it as his opinion that there was arsenic poisoning in the system. An investigation was then made which resulted in the discovery of arsenic colors in the wall-paper of the sitting-room."

THAT an ordinary tuning-fork may be valuable in the diagnosis of fractures, especially of the long bones, has been discovered by a Chicago surgeon, Dr. Andrews, according to *The Medical Recorder* of that city. "The test is made by placing the bell of a stethoscope over the bone near the supposed fracture, where the soft tissues are as thin as possible, and the handle of a tuning-fork as close to the bone as possible beyond the supposed seat of fracture. The sound will be transmitted through the shaft of the bone to the stethoscope and through the stethoscope to the ears of the examiner. When the bone is intact, if the test is properly made, the sound of the fork will be heard with great distinctness; but if there is a lack of continuity, the sound will either not be heard at all or will be heard very faintly."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PLAGIARISM IN THE PULPIT.

A CASE of conscious or unconscious plagiarism in a Brooklyn pulpit has aroused widespread interest, and is the subject of some moralizing in the religious press. It appears that passages from one of Dr. Hillis's sermons, published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, were borrowed by one of his neighbors and reproduced in what was represented as an original sermon, printed in the same paper six months later. When confronted with the proofs of his plagiarism, the Brooklyn minister admitted that he had read Dr. Hillis's sermon, but said that he "did not think of it consciously" in writing his own, and "must have carried passages of it" in his mind.

The Christian Advocate (New York) deals with the incident in a satirical editorial entitled "Sermon Stealing versus Thought Transference," and produces evidence showing that the plagiarist is by no means a new offender. It says, in part:

"What a marvelous mixture of strength and weakness must the memory be to be profoundly impressed with the excellence of a piece of literary work, to note who wrote it, and then to have the whole passage, with another man's rhythm, another man's characteristic vocabulary, another man's method of punctuation, another man's method of emphasizing, sink into the vaults of subconsciousness; and to do this without leaving a trace upon the brain-cells as to the source of the production; and then when the appropriator supposes he is reflecting, analyzing, and constructing a new discourse, to have this fine creation of another come up bodily out of his subconsciousness! What a transcendent gift it is to be able to have this occur in his study, and to feel the joyful thrill and surprise of originality, while at the same time his powers of recollection are so weak as to suggest nothing by which he can discern that these striking words are not the product of his own mind! With such a gift as this, accompanied by a pleasant delivery, the most superficial character in the world might pass for a poet, a scholar, or a logician.

"It is impossible to believe such things. A few scattered phrases may now and then, after the lapse of years since they were learned, deceive; but wholesale transactions like those of Waters —never."

The New York *Independent* comments:

"In the case of any minister who has such an extraordinary memory for language and thoughts, and such an unfortunate forgettery as to where he found them, or whether they were his own or somebody's else, this experience ought to teach him not to be a student of other men's sermons. A habit of unconscious pilfering is very unfortunate, and may involve the 'appearance of evil,' and should be strictly guarded against.

"Such a minister had better read books rather than sermons. Yet even then he may be in danger of appropriating the language as well as the succession of thought. We can see no wrong in gathering ideas wherever one can, but they should not be so conveyed as to carry with them the signet of the first author's language and style. Ideas become common property, for which, when first fresh, suitable acknowledgment should be given. But the day has passed when a writer could, as in the days of manuscript books, and when the law and right of literary property were not fully recognized, incorporate long passages from earlier authors into his work without credit.

"Yet even now men may differ as to what makes plagiarism. One of the ablest missionary scholars that this country has ever sent abroad was Dr. Van Dyck, of Beirut, the translator of the Arabic Bible. He was once charged with plagiarism in the pulpit, and the report of it came to this country, and occasioned great surprise among those who knew his ability, and that he had no occasion to steal other people's matter. He was said to have preached as a sermon of his own a chapter of 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' which was then appearing serially. It turned out on inquiry that he had made use of the facts and arguments in that chapter, but it was not a written but an extempore sermon, and it was preached to the students in the Syrian Protestant College, not in English, but in Arabic. This quite materially reduced the turpitude, if there were any, of the offense.

"This we may say, that a man ought not to allow himself to be betrayed twice into the blunder of supposing another man's writing to be his own. This kind of unconscious plagiarism is one into which those are apt to fall who have so fatally cultivated the gift of memory that once reading their own or any other man's composition will fix it in the memory. Really such people ought to be careful what they read, and ought to try to perfect their memory so far that it will retain the source as well as the substance of what they read."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND RELIGION.

AS a result of the many attacks that have recently been made upon the American public-school system by prominent religious teachers, the whole subject of religious education is just now attracting unusual attention. The sentiments of Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., expressed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the occasion of the consecration of the new bishop of Buffalo, have been widely quoted:

"The public schools, as at present constituted, are detrimental to church and state. Eminent non-Catholic educators are gradually perceiving that 'intellectual cultivation has no effect in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart; that it alters the direction of crime, but not its amount.' Teaching religion in the church and the home is not sufficient; the absence of such teaching in the school is rapidly leading youth into indifference and thus dechristianizing America."

In even more emphatic language, Cardinal Gibbons stated his views, a few days ago, to a correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *News*:

"The system of public education in this country is imperfect and vicious, and undermines the religion of our youth. We want our children to receive an education that will not only make them learned but pious men and women.

"We want them to be not only polished members of society, but also conscientious Christians. We desire for them a training that will form their hearts as well as their minds. We wish them to be not only men of the world, but, above all, men of God.

"The religious and secular education of our children can not be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. The usual consequence of such a separation is to paralyze the moral faculty and to foment a spirit of indifference in matters of faith.

"Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the infant is nourished at its mother's breast, not only feeds its head, but permeates at the same time its heart and other organs of the body. In like manner, the intellectual and moral growth of our children should go hand-in-hand; otherwise their education is shallow and fragmentary, and often proves a curse instead of a blessing. . . . . .

"I am not unmindful of the blessed influence of a home education, and especially of a mother's tutelage. But of what avail is a mother's toil if the seeds of faith which she has planted attain a sickly growth in the cheerless atmosphere of a schoolroom from which the sun of religion is rigidly excluded?

"The remedy for these defects would be supplied if the denominational system which now obtains in Canada were applied in our public schools."

The New York *Sun*, which has been devoting a considerable amount of space to this subject for several months past, prints in its issue of October 1 a striking letter from the Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, New York. Mr. Geer's position is practically that of the Roman Catholic dignitaries quoted above. He says, in part:

"Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Hebrews have struck a compromise by which God and Christ—yes, and with them pagan ethics at their best—are eliminated from the education of the child life of the nation. What is the result? Why, surely, the virtual enthronement of forces that disbelieve in God and Christ and are antagonistic to them. How can those who know what Christianity is and what the nature and needs of children are believe otherwise? There can be no education in these days without religion, or its negation or opposite. What an atmosphere to bring up our children in! Small wonder that atheists and agnostics love to

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have it so, because in a most pitiful sense of the word the lamb is inside the lion. . . . . .

"What, then, is the right, the duty, and the policy of the state in this vitally important matter? The situation calls loudly for an answer, which is easily given, hard, indeed, tho it be to put it into practise. The state, for its own protection, is to see that the children are educated, and only to take action where it is necessary to do so, by providing the simplest, most elementary kind of an education for those children who would otherwise be neglected. If private enterprise carries education further than this, it will be on so small a scale, comparatively, that no serious harm is likely to be done.

"In this way an open field and no favor would be given to every religious body to provide proper education for its own children or take the consequences of its neglect of duty. Private schools, large and small, differing widely in dogmatic teaching, but identical in ethics and patriotism, would again spring up and multiply all over the land, and education would again be on a proper and safe basis. The children, or most of them, would be Christianized as well as Americanized. Pagans might be instructed in pagan ethics; Jews would be instructed in Jewish ethics; Protestants and Roman Catholics in Christian ethics. Every religious body would provide for the education of its own children; and the exceptions to this salutary rule would see their children state educated and made thereby the easy prey of some stronger form of religion, or the victim of agnosticism, indifferentism, or atheism and consequent immorality."

Mr. Geer's letter has evoked what *The Sun* terms a truly "amazing" amount of correspondence. One of the ablest replies is that of Dr. Isidor Singer, the editor of the new Jewish Encyclopedia. We quote from his letter:

"Does Mr. Geer know that men of science simply smile at the pretension of our theologians to teach 'religion' in the schoolroom as geography, arithmetic, and zoology are taught? . . . He certainly knows from his study of the history of philosophy that mankind has not yet produced the genius who could lift the veil from the mystery of life, grant us a glimpse into the beyond. Neither Moses nor Plato, neither Confucius nor St. Paul, neither Baruch Spinoza nor Herbert Spencer has succeeded in building up a philosophic system offering a satisfactory answer to the three riddles of man's existence: Whence, whither, why?

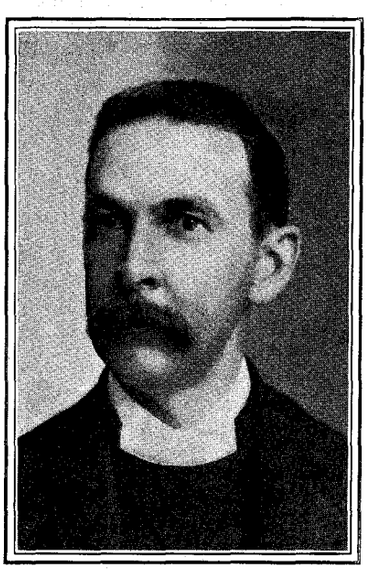
"You can teach 'theology,' *i.e.*, the history of the religious evolution of a certain section of mankind during a given period or, in a wider sense, the general history of religion; but you can't teach religion itself. Are our Catholic priests, Protestant pastors, and Jewish rabbis being trained for their vocation in schools of religion? No; their special colleges are justly called 'Theological Seminaries,' whose curricula contain dogmatics, church history, canonical law, Bible exegesis, Hebrew, and Syriac. I was unable to find, throughout the 1,332 pages of *Minerva*, the year-book of the universities and colleges of the entire civilized world, one single course of lectures on religion itself. Since our American children, native or foreign-born, are not trained in our public schools for the theological *métier*, the less we tell them of the contradictions between our numberless philosophic and theological systems, and of the millions of victims of religious intolerance in past and present, the better for the children now and the welfare of the American republic in the future.

"He who dares, with a rough hand, to disturb the sanctuary of the public school, where millions of children, without distinction of race or nationality, indiscriminately of social standing or the fortuitous church associations of their parents, are not only prepared for their individual lifework, but are welded together into the great American commonwealth, destined to lead on humanity to the heights of civilization—such a man is guilty of national *lèse majesté*. Ye scholarly rabbis, priests, and persons whose brains are filled with confused notions about angelology, transubstantiation, redemption, the decision of rabbinical conferences, church councils and church synods, leave the little ones, whose intimate soul-life most of you are unable to fathom, to the modern priests and priestesses of popular science—the school-teachers.

"These modest men and women not only impart useful knowledge to our children, but educate them also in the noblest sense of the word. You with your diluted moral philosophy confuse only the minds and disturb the hearts of these innocent boys and girls, who do not care a farthing's worth for our stupid, yea, criminal confessional divisions, which to eliminate from their and our own life should be, in this great and free republic of ours, the highest ambition of statesman, educator, philanthropist, and communal worker. For the teacher of our public schools there are no Catholics, no Baptists, no Episcopalians, no Jews, but God-given souls implanted in human bodies which they try to prepare for their high destinies."

PROBLEMS AND PERILS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN JAPAN.

MISGIVINGS exist in certain religious circles in this country with reference to the theological soundness of the native Christian church in Japan. That there is some ground for this distrust is widely admitted. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, who recently visited India and Japan in the interests of the Christian religion, admits that "there is a tendency toward radicalism in some sections of the Japanese Christian church"; but with that statement, he says, must be coupled the compensating fact that "the native leaders are aware of that tendency, are regarding it with intelligent solicitude, are seeking to win it over to the basis of an evangelical theology." He continues (in the Boston *Congregationalist*, September 12):



CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D.,
President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

"It must be remembered that Japan has just come out from an age of bitterness toward the person and the cross of Christ. She has come out into a new age of tolerance and constitutional government; an age which she describes proudly as 'Meiji'—*Enlightenment!* In this new age of Meiji she has attained openness of mind, zeal for education, measurable religious liberty. She has placed her imperial university upon the modern educational basis, with a curriculum formed upon Western lines. She has created splendid government schools of science and the liberal arts. She has welcomed Western thought, and has granted hospitality to the representatives of the long-prohibited 'religion of Jesus.' The Roman Church, the Greek Church, the churches of Protestantism are maintained in open and dignified security.

"And out of the soil of Japan, once red with the blood of martyrs, is springing an indigenous church, representing the effort of cultured and devout citizens of the empire to express Christianity in the terms of Japanese thought and experience. This movement is still in its youth, and this period of its youth is surrounded by problems and by perils for which the West is so largely responsible that the very last thing a Westerner should do is to pass a hasty and harsh judgment upon any section of the native church of Japan."

Two dangers, we are told, threaten the integrity of the Christian church in Japan. The first is that occasioned by the attitude of the Government toward religious education:

"The Government, presumably anxious to maintain religious equality and to avert the suspicion of favoritism, has excluded all religious instruction from licensed schools. This action has borne heavily on the schools of evangelical missions, which have been forced to the alternative of abolishing Christian instruction from the curriculum, or of throwing up the government licenses and thus placing their graduates at a disadvantage as applicants for admission to the university. Most of the Christian schools have, at

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great cost of prestige, adopted the latter procedure, surrendering the government license.

"It is not difficult to see how this state of things reacts, for the time being, in the line of the old discrimination against the 'cross of Christ,' and encourages young men of culture and moral earnestness who wish to be Christian teachers to incline toward the merely ethical portions of Scripture, which are more in line with the modern Japanese university ideal of a purely ethical life, untrammeled by the bonds of religious faith."

In the second place, the "rationalistic" thought of Germany is exerting a potent influence upon Japanese religious life:

"Disciples of Ritschl have come into Japan, bringing with them the favorable distinction of the German university; and have disseminated opinions concerning the person of Christ which . . . have played into the hands of that element in young Japan which advocates a non-religious ethics as the basis of social life in the new era of Meiji. The winsome words and deeds, the heroic manliness of the human Jesus, have, through Ritschlian influence, prevailed to obscure (for some Japanese minds) the Incarnation of the Son of God. I am not here discussing Ritschlianism (which, in its influence upon Western minds, is a subject for separate consideration), I am merely pointing out what, in fact, is the nature of its effect upon the present stage of Christian development in Japan.

"So also the disciples of Pfleiderer have appeared in Japan, attacking the supernatural, and using the advantage of German popularity to belittle the significance of the death of Christ. To any one who understands the tremendous influence of Western scientific opinion upon sensitive and brilliant Japanese minds, who knows how a critical opinion that stirs but a ripple in the West, breaks in a tidal wave on the intellectual coasts of Japan, it is obvious that if there be in any part of the Japanese church a tendency toward radicalism, the religious philosophers of the West are in part responsible for that tendency. Granting its existence, how shall it be dealt with? Not by an unsympathetic criticism that creates the public impression of a decadent church, relapsing into apostasy."

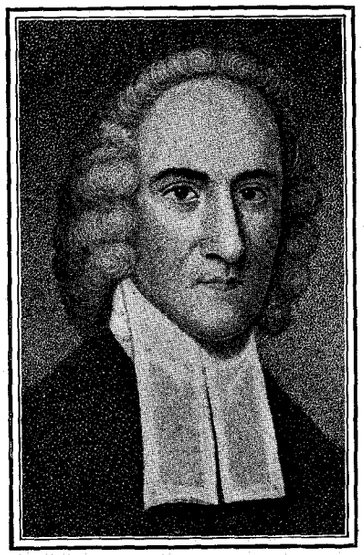
The strongest men of the Japanese church, says Dr. Hall, in conclusion, "are unshaken in their allegiance to the divine person of the eternal Christ and the sacrificial value of his death"; but they feel the need of additional aid, especially from Germany, Scotland, and America:

"They feel that what the young and sensitive church of Japan deserves at the hand of the West is not scathing criticism, but strong help along the very lines that have weakened under Western influence. They feel that Germany owes it to Japan to send out thither *now*, while Germany still is a word to conjure with, a few of her most distinguished evangelical scholars, men of university prestige, men of fidelity to New-Testament positions, who shall lecture and preach with authority in the chief thought-centers of Japan. It is believed that two or three such men, of the first rank, would suffice to turn, in a single year, the current of Japanese religious thought away from the present peril and into the channel of the catholic faith.

"So, too, these Japanese Christian leaders look back to Scotland to help them. They feel that the United Free Church of Scotland could at this juncture render a priceless service to her younger sister in the Far East. The fine scholarship and the stalwart evangelical conviction that mark the best men in the United Free Church, if contributed now through two or three exceptionally gifted representatives, will, under God, save the situation in Japan and create a positive movement toward evangelical teaching and belief that shall tones the twentieth century. And also, these Japanese Christian leaders look to America; not so much (it must frankly be said) for a great enlargement of the missionary force, as for the sending out of a choice succession of competent witnesses, cooperating with the noble missionaries already there, in testimony to the eternal validity of the gospel of the New Testament."

BICENTENNIAL OF JONATHAN EDWARDS.

DURING recent months the religious world has been called upon to celebrate two notable anniversaries,—the centenary of Emerson's birth, and the bicentennial of Wesley's. A third figure—that of Jonathan Edwards—now claims recognition. Edwards was born at East Windsor, Conn., on October 5, 1703, and several of the American religious papers honor the date by issuing special numbers devoted to a consideration of his life and work. "Superlatives are always dangerous," remarks the New York *Outlook*, "but it is safe to say that New England has produced no greater preacher and no greater theologian than he." And yet, adds the same paper, he "was less an originator than an interpreter and a defender. He borrowed the essential features of his theology from Calvin, as Calvin had borrowed them from Augustine, and Augustine had borrowed them from the Roman law. . . . His system of theology has now only a historical existence. No minister preaches it; no church believes it; no theological seminary teaches it, except with modifications which Edwards would have rejected with indignant disdain." *The Outlook* summarizes Edwards's theology as follows:



JONATHAN EDWARDS,
Born, October 5, 1703; died March 22, 1758.

"God is the only true existence. He is not so much sovereign *over* all life as the only efficient agent *in* all life. All material forces emanate from Him; all life has its source and fountain in Him. It is in no metaphorical, but in a very real and literal, sense that 'in Him we live and move and have our being.' We think that we are independent and that we are free. This is an illusion; we are neither independent nor free. We have some freedom of action, but no freedom of choice. We can sometimes do what we fancy that we choose, but in truth we never really choose anything. Our will is always and necessarily determined by the strongest motive, as the balance is always determined by the heaviest weight. Otherwise there would be a motive stronger than the strongest. The end of life is not the greatest happiness of the greatest number; it is not happiness at all. It is the glory of God. His glory is magnified by sin and punishment no less than by virtue and reward. Virtue rewarded glorifies His grace and mercy; sin punished glorifies His power and justice. It is to the manifestation of His glory that some, whom He selects for that purpose, should have lives and characters conformable to His own; that they should be admitted to a conscious share in His life; that they should have the beatification of knowing Him and loving Him, and being loved by Him, and being at one with Him. No merit attaches to them for this, and no glory is to be given to them. He chooses them for this destiny, and this destiny will glorify Him. And it is no less to the manifestation of His glory that others should have lives and characters hostile to Him; that they should be hateful to Him; that they should hate Him; and that they should suffer eternally the consequences of His wrath. . . . By not recognizing their dependence upon God, by not being consciously at one with Him, by futilely resisting Him and sinning against Him, and by receiving the punishment of their sins in eternal torment, the sinners will be useful, for so they will glorify God's justice. Nothing that any man can do can have any influence in determining in which of these two ways he is destined to glorify God. 'If you stop sinning and sit still, you surely die; if you go forward, you *may* live'; but until and unless God has mercy on the sinner, and, of his own free will, by an arbitrary act, selects him for life and imparts to him power to live, the sinner must abide a sinner. He *is* a sinner, and all that he does is sinful—that is, full of sin. 'Sinful men are totally corrupt, in every part, in all their faculties, and all the principles of their nature, their understanding, and their wills; and in all their dispositions and affections, their heads, their hearts, are totally depraved.' Even the little children are full of enmity against God. That sinners are not conscious of this enmity does not argue that it is not real; it only shows how deep and hopeless it is. They are temporarily restrained from full indulgence in evil by the com-

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mon operation of God's grace; but by and by that grace will be withdrawn and the full fruitage of the evil heart will manifest itself in an eternal life of open enmity and indescribable torment in hell."

Zion's Herald (Boston, Meth. Episc.) comments:

"It may perhaps be justly said that the time is not yet fully ripe for a final estimate of Edwards. Certain it is that he is difficult to appreciate and easy to misunderstand; that his faults lie on the surface, while his merits are to be discovered only by prolonged and sympathetic study. Certain, also, is it that there has been a great change within a few score years in the degree of appreciation accorded him. His earliest biographer, Dr. S. E. Dwight, and his latest, Dr. A. V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, do not at all coincide in their conclusions. The old attitude of indiscriminate eulogy and unstinted admiration is totally out of the question at present. Great praise can still be given him for some things—indeed, for many things; but it has to be mingled now with a degree of condemnation that would petrify his worshipers of yore. . . . He set out to reassert with utmost vigor the doctrine of divine sovereignty, at a period when this conviction was becoming a subordinate one in the religious mind; he attempted to lay a deeper emphasis upon the absolute, arbitrary, unconditioned will of God, and utterly to demolish and annihilate Arminianism, which he deemed a most pestilential evil wholly abhorrent to all lovers of 'the doctrines of grace,' and likely to ruin the churches. His intention was admirable, and his success for the time seemed all that could be desired. But the ages were against him, and in the long run he proved powerless to stem the tide of Arminian aggression. That which he accounted fatal error has, in its fundamental contention, received the stamp of almost universal approval and been conclusively shown to be the truth of God. His treatise on the Will—his most elaborate and most immediately influential work, that by which he became mainly known—held in its day and long afterward as absolutely unanswerable, has few now to do it reverence, and very few who would wish to be regarded as giving it full acceptance."

The World's Work (October) prints an interesting article on "The Human Legacy of Jonathan Edwards," by Edith A. Winship. This writer shows that, leaving aside his theological influence, Edwards was the progenitor of a long and distinguished line of descendants. We quote:

"The remarkable record of this family is shown by a study of the descendants of Jonathan Edwards to the number of 1,400, down to the present generation. Whatever the family has done it has done ably and nobly. As public officials, business men, writers and preachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, college professors, and presidents, these descendants have been men of mark.

"The famous Dwight family of Yale is in direct line from Edwards's daughter Mary. Timothy Dwight was president of Yale from 1794 to 1817; Theodore Dwight Woolsey held that office 1846–71, and Timothy Dwight 1886–97. Dr. Theodore W. Dwight organized the Columbia Law School and was its head for thirty-three years. Other educational institutions which have taken their presidents from the Edwards family are Princeton, Hamilton, Union, Amherst, Johns Hopkins, the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School, Andover Theological Seminary, the University of Tennessee, and the University of California; and one could count a hundred and more college professors who trace their ancestry to Jonathan Edwards. Amherst has had its full share of this family in President Merrill E. Gates and Professors Mather, Todd, W. S. Tyler, and John M. Tyler. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the distinguished president of the Carnegie Institution, also is a descendant of Edwards. It happens naturally that a large number of the family have had college training, and their names are listed among the alumni of forty-five American and foreign colleges.

"The clergymen who are descended from Jonathan Edwards have made prominent many churches in Portland, Boston, New Haven, and other New England cities, and in the Middle and Western States. They have been missionaries in Asia Minor, Africa, India, China, Hawaii, and the South Sea islands. Edwards A. Park, identified with Andover Theological Seminary during forty-six years, reproduced noticeably some of the characteristics of the great theologian. And so we might continue through a hundred names in this line of work. . . . . .

"Out of all the multitude of descendants the solitary 'black sheep' of the Edwards family is Aaron Burr, grandson of Jonathan Edwards."

OLD VERSUS NEW METHODS OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

THAT the changing temper of thought revealed by the "higher criticism" and the modern religious spirit should be reflected in the college as well as in the church, was only to be expected; and Dr. George F. Moore, Professor of Theology in Harvard University, bears witness to the fact that the changes in the subjects and methods of theological education during recent years have been of a very thoroughgoing kind. Writing in the New York *Independent* (September 17), he says:

"The study of the Bible in the old curriculum was mainly exegetical. History, as well as law and prophecy, gospel and epistle, was inspired, infallible, authoritative. The task of the scholar could only be to ascertain, by philological methods, its meaning. Other Biblical disciplines occupied an entirely subordinate place. The canonicity, authenticity, and integrity of the books were treated as a branch of apologetics, rather than of criticism; history was only a harmonistic retelling of the Biblical narrative; antiquities were largely learned curiosities. To modern scholars the books of the Bible are sources for the history of Israel or of New-Testament times. The establishment of the text, the philological exegesis, the critical investigation of the age, origin, and historical value of the writings, are the methods by which the student prepares for historical interpretation and construction. His end is not the meaning of a passage or of a book, but a comprehensive understanding of the history."

The heart of the old curriculum was dogmatics, the exposition and demonstration of a system of "Revealed Theology." But now, "the philosophy which underlies and pervades the traditional dogmatics is dead; the universe, as science reveals it, can not be construed on its premises or in its terms."

"The task of the constructive theologian to-day is to put in the place of the old dogmatics and apologetics a philosophy of the Christian religion in which the facts of Scripture, history, and Christian experience are interpreted in conformity with modern conceptions of the universe and God's relation to it, and of the nature and destiny of man. To this central discipline philosophy, psychology, the philosophy and history of religion are subsidiary."

If we turn to the practical discipline of modern theological training, the changes are equally apparent. Professor Moore writes on this point:

"Preaching is still the first business of the minister, and to make preachers is one of the chief ends of the theological school. . . . The modern teacher of this subject is aware that the branch which the ancient rhetoricians called 'invention' is fundamental—the discovery of a subject, material, an original method of handling. He recognizes that bad form and style oftenest come from having nothing of consequence to say, and that the best remedy is applied, not to the superficial symptoms, but to the disease. He realizes also that the historical interpretation of the Bible and the philosophical interpretation of Christianity need to be supplemented by the practical interpretation of both for ends of religious instruction and edification. It cannot be expected that the student will be able without guidance to translate what he has learned as science into a form suitable for preaching. As a matter of fact, he sometimes preaches his notebooks undigested, and sometimes makes little use of his learning because he does not know what to do with it.

"The modern minister has a large field of usefulness out of the pulpit. He is by his office and training a natural leader in the religious education of the community. The pastoral catechetics of former times are—not superseded, but—supplemented by other instrumentalities, such as the Sunday-school and adult classes for the study of the Bible or of religion. If he is to use his influence and these agencies wisely, he needs to be familiar with the principles of education, and especially with the psychology of religious development in childhood and youth; and the theological school provides the opportunity to acquire this knowledge.

"Again, the modern conception of Christianity involves a new apprehension of the social function and obligation of the church. The minister ought to have studied the economic as well as the ethical aspects of questions of labor, charity, and reform, and to be acquainted with the manifold ways in which men are trying to realize the whole value of Christianity as a social force."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

MR. BALFOUR'S RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

POSTPONEMENT to the last possible moment of that general election which so many London newspapers consider a matter of the near future was an object never lost sight of by Mr. Balfour in the reconstruction of his cabinet. The champions as well as the critics of the Prime Minister express themselves to this effect. There appears to be much misconception in the English press regarding the time of this general election, thought now to be near and, again, to be distant. "There is not the smallest intention to appeal to the constituencies at an early date," declares the London *Standard*, a Conservative organ which is supposed to speak with much authority on a point of this kind. The Liberal *News* (London), which has been taking an early general election as a matter of course, now hints that "Mr. Balfour intends to hold on during next year," and if he does, "it is sheer madness." Papers which are not supposed to be in close touch with the ministry predict an early general election without specifying a date. The reticence of the London *Times* on this subject is taken to mean that no definite arrangements for an early general election have been made.

The personal side of ministerial reconstruction is gone into very thoroughly by the English press. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer after a brief period of service as Postmaster-General, is spoken of with a certain freedom. Says the London *News*:

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain has, according to authority which may be implicitly accepted, been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. This fact exposes the deceit which Mr. Balfour seeks to practise on the country. . . . For what does it mean? Mr. Austen Chamberlain is a blameless and undistinguished young man who, apart from his father, is an absolutely negligeable figure in politics. . . . If filial piety be a thing to admire, then Mr. Austen Chamberlain is admirable in the highest degree, for there is no record of even a momentary lapse into independent thought on his part. He is, indeed, the mere echo of his father, and his transfer to the office quitted by the protagonist of free trade in the cabinet is conclusive proof that Mr. Chamberlain is still the power behind the throne influencing its conduct and directing its power while posing in the country as an unfettered free-lance with a program different from that of the ministry. Mr. Balfour has lent his name and the sophistry of his pen to the conspiracy."

But Mr. Austen Chamberlain has shown capacity of a high order, the London *Times* urges, and his transfer to a higher post will be merely a recognition of the fact. The same organ cordially indorses the judgment that brought about the transfer of Mr. Brodrick from the War Department to the post of Secretary of State for India. "Mr. Brodrick has labored hard and conscientiously at the War Office, and he has introduced some valuable improvements into army matters. It would, however, be idle to pretend that the main lines of his reform scheme have commended themselves either to independent expert opinion or to the public. It is felt on all hands that his administration has not been altogether a success." Therefore the London *Times* is glad that Mr. Balfour decided "to transfer the Secretary of State for War to a new office." Of Mr. Arnold-Forster, who has received the portfolio of war in succession to the luckless Mr. Brodrick, the London *Times* says:

"We doubt whether, on the whole, a better selection could be made. He, too, is an out-and-out imperialist, and an out-and-out imperialist from days when imperialism was not the fashion. His contributions to our own columns—and notably the remarkable series of letters which he sent to us in the spring of 1898—prove how minutely he has studied the needs of our military system, and how instinctively he had even then fastened upon many of its weakest spots. We may be sure that his studies have not been suspended during the war, and that he has learned to confirm and, where necessary, to supplement his conclusions by its teachings. Of his thoroughness and his ardor as a reformer there can be no question. No man has distinguished more clearly than he between the promises of reform in vogue at the War Office and the reforms themselves."

Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, who succeeds Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary, is widely known as a devotee of outdoor sports, and less well known—but known nevertheless—as a man who has served his country well in various public capacities. We find the London *Times* praising his work as chairman to the commission which inquired into certain Transvaal concessions which had caused something like a scandal. Mr. Lyttleton then showed himself "a high-souled man," "a clear-headed man," and "a just man." Lord Stanley, who is the new Postmaster-General, and Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, who has been made Secretary for Scotland,

QUINTUS CURTIUS UP TO DATE.

QUINTUS CURTIUS, JR.—"Jump, father, we'll hold on to the rope." (Quintus Curtius jumps.) —*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

JOE THE VENTRILOQUIST.

PROFESSOR CHAMBERLAIN: "You see, ladies and gentlemen, he talks just as well even when I go right away." —*Punch* (London).

LONDON CARTOONS ON THE BRITISH CRISIS.

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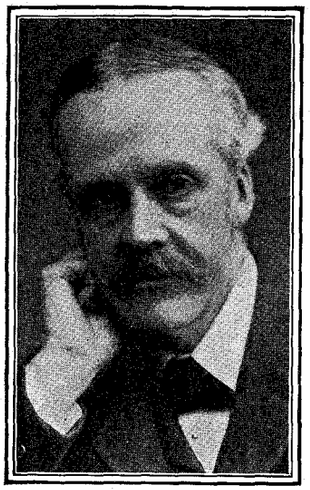
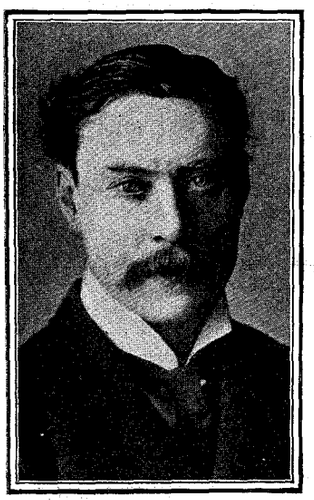


BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER.

"His efforts to pull the Government together," says the London *Spectator*, "have been watched by the country with a kind of contemptuous pity."

W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

Transferred from the War to the Indian Office, a proceeding commended by the London *Times* as "Mr. Brodrick's administration" was "not a success."



H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

Mr. Balfour's new Secretary of War, whose task, thinks the London *News*, "will be to undo the results of a policy of muddle."

receive their meed of perfunctory praise from Conservative organs and from Chamberlain organs. The Duke of Devonshire, who has severed his connection with the ministry after a period of long hesitation, is attacked by the London *News* for not having gone at first. If this anti-Balfour organ is correct in its surmises, the Duke of Devonshire was "the pivot of the situation" when the first break-up in the ministry was impending. Mr. Balfour, we are assured, let Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton go in order to keep the duke, who is very influential with the Unionist element that left Gladstone on the Home-Rule issue. "Mr. Balfour's amazing double-dealing," however, "lulled the duke to sleep" for a time only. The London *Mail* and some other newspapers hint at events not yet known which may throw new light upon the duke's course. His defection is admitted to be a serious one.

Mr. Balfour's own position has been profoundly influenced by the appearance of his now celebrated pamphlet on insular free trade. This pamphlet is supposed to be a series of "notes," in the course of which Mr. Balfour reveals himself as a propounder of views concerning three islands. "The first is a small island of limited productive capacity." "The second case is that of a vast island." "The third case comes between the others." After carefully considering the results of "insular free trade" in these three cases, Mr. Balfour concludes that the first island is too small, the second too large for comparison with the position of Great Britain. The third island presents her case exactly. To quote the summary in the London *Times*:

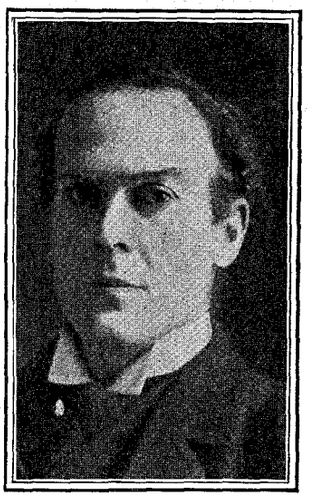
"It is that of an island possessing mineral resources, capital, and labor, but no special monopoly. Being unable to provide its own food supplies, it becomes dependent on outside sources to feed the increasing population caused by free trade and industrial expansion. Such an island, confronted by universally hostile and increasing tariffs, would be much worse off than if it had never adopted free trade at all. 'From the very nature of the case, free trade requires open markets *somewhere*.' The island would be compelled to look about, find the weakest spots in the protective wall, and adapt its industries accordingly; and every change would involve an economic loss. When this failed, it would be compelled to lower prices till they would no longer support the existing population."

The upshot of all this is that Mr. Balfour has become a protectionist, according to the London *Spectator*. True, "Mr. Balfour, who, one must not forget, is Prime Minister, in his subtly reasoned and artistically worded pamphlet never even alludes to taxes on food," but "he, too, wants protection":

"He, too, wants protection, but for a new reason. He does not want tariffs, as the old protectionists did, in order to repair the losses of the landlord, or to encourage the farmer, or to raise up the down-trodden agricultural laborer, but solely in the industrial interest. He wants only the means of compelling the foreigner to reduce his tariffs on British manufactured goods. That foreigner is continually taxing them, he *may* some day tax them out of existence, and the Government ought to be provided with a weapon to prevent him."

This weapon is "retaliation." The plan which "we fear," continues the London weekly, "floats before Mr. Balfour's mind" is "to put on protective duties, so raising a large revenue, and then offer the foreigner to take them off in consideration of similar concessions." But "the foreigner will laugh at him," because the foreigner "is not keeping up his high tariff in order that he may create a foreign trade, but in order that he may have a monopoly of the home market, may, that is, tax his own people to make himself rich." *The Saturday Review* (London), on the other hand, is delighted with Mr. Balfour's way of putting things. He "hits the target with a piercing shaft of wit." He does more:

"He has invested views which have been repeated until they had an air of staleness with a freshness which in itself is a species of originality. He is not alarmist or exaggerative: he exposes the dangerous drift of our trade without posing as a Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage; he puts aside superfluous explanations, such as



ARTHUR LYTTLETON.

Successor to Joseph Chamberlain and, according to the London *Chronicle*, "the best selection of the lot" on Mr. Balfour's list.

LORD STANLEY.

Now Postmaster-General, the youngest of Mr. Balfour's new colleagues, and grandson of "that Rupert of debate," Lord Derby.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

"The dismay and indignation with which Mr. Balfour received the Duke of Devonshire's resignation," says the London *Post*, "is the best indication of the importance of the step."

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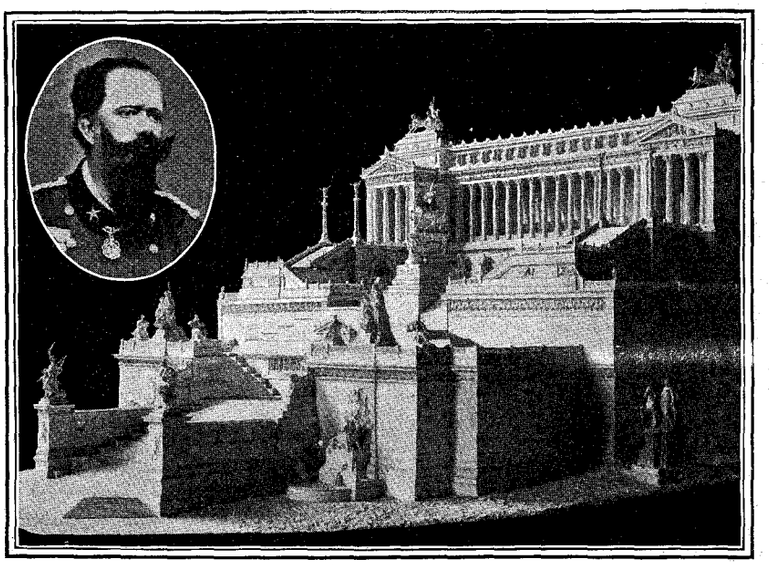
the theory of our living upon our capital to account for supposed redundant imports; he makes plain the natural effects of our present policy on an international trade which can not be stifled tho it is unfairly handicapped by the policy of protectionist nations."

The point upon which Mr. Balfour lays stress is this: whether a fiscal system suited to a free-trade nation in a world of free-traders remains suited in every detail to a free-trade nation in a world of protectionists. The point thus stated is deemed so important by the Prime Minister that he has had it printed in italics in his pamphlet. One of his paragraphs (that has been widely quoted from this pamphlet) runs:

"There is one, and only one, standard by which we can measure the free-trade merits of any policy, and that is the degree to which it promotes free trade. I hold myself to be in harmony with the true spirit of free trade when I plead for freedom to negotiate that freedom of exchange may be increased. This freedom to negotiate, like all other freedoms, may of course be abused. But are we, therefore, in a mood of irrational modesty to declare ourselves unfitted to enjoy it? I think myself that it ought not to be difficult to devise a method of turning it to most useful account. But were I proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It can not be right for a country with free-trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument by which their policy can conceivably be modified. The first and most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is an important, yet, after all, only a secondary issue. What is fundamental is that our liberty should be regained."



THE VICTOR IMMANUEL II. MEMORIAL.

Italy's clerical press pronounces this mausoleum for the deceased ruler of united Italy "a symbol of usurpation," while the ministerial press urges a "dynastic manifestation" upon its completion.

And the great point upon which Mr. Balfour does not agree with Mr. Chamberlain—the point which led to the resignations and the cabinet reconstruction—is, as stated by the London *Telegraph*, that the Prime Minister shrinks from placing a tax upon the people's food, at least for the present, whereas Mr. Chamberlain takes the bull by the horns and advocates a duty on wheat and a duty on meat from foreign countries. There will be an increase in the prices of those staple articles of the working man's diet, but the working men will have that increase offset by reductions elsewhere—to say nothing of old-age pensions, which, as the London *News* remarks, Mr. Chamberlain has ceased to talk about. The tariff is to be "the big revolver" aimed at the foreigner's head. The London *Star* asserts that the form of the propositions has been modified, so far as the Balfour ministry is concerned, since they were first presented. "We hear nothing now of the preferential tariff that was to bind together our sea-divided colonies, linked by a common appetite for Mr. R. Seddon [New Zealand's Prime Minister] & Co.'s frozen mutton. Nothing is whispered of taxing food or raw materials. The old-age pensions are forgotten. We are reduced to the single principle of retaliatory tariffs to be held *in terrorem* over foreign nations which will not admit us to their markets. It is not the Zollverein now, but the Revolverein."

PRESIDENT, KING, AND EMPEROR-KING.

NO opportunity is lost either by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) or the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) of pointing out to the Vatican how embarrassing may be certain consequences of the King of Italy's visit to the French President in Paris. The visit will have to be returned, observes the anti-clerical Belgian organ. Now the Pope will receive M. Loubet at the Vatican or he will not. If "he will not," the "eldest daughter of the church may resent the affront," and "the French Premier may be trusted to devise the means." If, on the other hand, the Pope does receive M. Loubet at the Vatican, "what will the Emperor-King Francis Joseph think of that?" Francis Joseph is compelled to remain away from Rome because of the Vatican determination to refuse to receive the head of a Roman Catholic state who pays an official visit to the King in Rome. "Italy and Austria-Hungary are allies, yet the head of the dual monarchy has never returned the visit he once received from the head of the house of Savoy. There has been much ill-feeling as a result." But if the Pope receives M. Loubet, how can he discriminate against Francis Joseph? The *Pester Lloyd* thinks this line of reasoning very sound. The organ of an important section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) makes certain observations which are deemed significant in view of the state of affairs thus outlined:

"With reference to King Victor Immanuel's visit, the thought naturally suggests itself that the relations between France and Italy have very much improved. . . . The relations between France and Italy were some years ago influenced by the moribund French Monarchical party and the vaporous Roman Catholic temporal power party in Italy, both of which elements united to combat their respective governments under the inspiration of the Assumptionists and the Jesuits. But henceforth it may be hoped that religion will not inject itself into politics. In addition to the opposition from these sources, there was the fantasy of the Triple Alliance, which it was assumed had been concluded against France, whereas it was formed solely to maintain the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance protected Italy against French influence with the Vatican, it protected Germany against French aspirations for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine (*contre la revanche della Francia*), and it protected Austria against the danger of war arising from the pretensions to autonomy and the dissensions of her various natonalities. . . . Now the situation has bettered and fears have vanished."

The official organs of the Vatican have displayed a somewhat unwonted reserve in their comments upon the presence of the Italian King in the French capital. This is supposed to be due to pending arrangements for the reception of the French President at the Vatican, when he comes to Rome to visit Victor Immanuel. But the *Osservatore Romano*, which speaks with authority for the Vatican, has commented unfavorably upon the celebrations in Rome in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power. It sees reason to think that the Italian Government is projecting a

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series of anti-Vatican demonstrations in connection with the memorial to Victor Immanuel II. now approaching completion on the banks of the Tiber and intended as an enduring reminder to posterity of the unification of Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA, KOREA, AND JAPAN.

IF war breaks out in the Far East between Russia and Japan, certain London organs will have shown themselves no prophets, while certain Paris papers may congratulate themselves upon their foresight. The London *Chronicle* thinks the navy of Japan is in no condition to face the navy of Russia in Pacific waters. The London *Times* has likewise its doubts on this delicate subject. But the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) asserts that London opinion on everything connected with the Far East is "valueless and prejudiced." The Government of St. Petersburg, we are told by this German daily, has given up the "thankless task" of denying canards from London. When the French press is turned to for light and leading, it is found in a pessimistic frame of mind. War, altho not generally predicted, is hinted at as a possibility. The *Revue Bleue* (Paris), however, is one of the journals which entertains the notion of impending hostilities. It has printed two articles from the pen of M. de Zenzinoff, a well-informed writer on Russian policy in Asia, who asserts in positive terms that war between St. Petersburg and Tokyo is a matter of but a short time. That is why, we are asked to believe, the Russian Government insisted upon putting off the Balkan matter. The Czar's ministers wanted a free hand "to settle with Japan." As regards China, the situation is desperate. An uprising is predicted that will exceed in scope and virulence anything recorded of the Boxers:

"Human misery is horrible in China. Famine rages in the province of Kwang-Si, where thousands of unfortunates are dying of hunger and whole families are living upon leaves and roots. Men sell themselves into slavery after having sold their wives and children. . . . Many significant circumstances, of the same character as those which preceded the Boxer outbreak in 1900, have become notorious and inspire in European residents of China a fear that new popular outbreaks are imminent. Many Chinese bankers are hastily liquidating their affairs. Silver money is becoming scarcer and scarcer, gradually disappearing from circulation. The gravity of this phenomenon will be understood when it is stated that the Chinese always bury gold, silver, and objects of any value at the approach of trouble in the country, in order that their treasures may escape the ravages of the invader. Warnings from well-informed and competent persons come in from all directions, just as in 1900. Yet, it is very much to be feared that, despite long-continued warnings, nothing is being done by any one to avoid the horrors of a new outbreak of massacre in China. . . . But, always well informed regarding what is transpiring in China, the Russian Government will not let itself be taken unawares. It may, indeed, be stated that all its measures have already been well taken."

This observer proceeds to say that the Government of St. Petersburg is convinced of the impending outbreak of war in the East. The Japanese press is accused of endeavoring to mislead the Russian Government by expressions of friendliness, but "the Czar's Government was not to be hoodwinked." So the Russian Minister of War went out to Manchuria in order to see that everything was in readiness for the struggle. "The occupation of Korea by Russian troops will before long be an accomplished fact." The authorities in St. Petersburg would "face a combination of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States before a single aspiration toward the absorption of Korea would be given up." It is true that there has been much talk in the European press, as well as in the Japanese press, of some understanding between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. "Is such an understanding possible?" asks the writer in the *Revue Bleue*. He ventures to doubt it:

"Weary of being pestered by Japan and desirous of having elbow room in the Far East, Russia is determined to settle once for all the disputed matter of preponderance. . . . Russia will begin by paralyzing Japanese commerce and industry in Manchuria by vexatious and restrictive measures of which she possesses the secret. Should these means not prove efficacious, the occupation of Korea by Russian troops will undoubtedly amply suffice to put an end to the patience of the Japanese. While waiting for the outbreak of the inevitable revolt in China to effect a diversion favorable to the vast strategic plan elaborated in 1900, Russia has already begun her move upon Korea. Upon the fallacious pretext of taking part in the wood-cutting throughout the great forests of the Yalu Valley, thousands of Russian soldiers have penetrated into the Korean peninsula, while additional troops continually arrive, either openly or under some disguise."

While various London organs are devoting themselves with energy to denunciations of Russia, tempered with advice to Japan to display "self-control," the French official and semi-official organs attack what they deem "the folly of Great Britain in the Far East." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is especially vigorous in denouncing Great Britain's antagonism to Russia. The *Temps* (Paris) is more pro-Russian than ever. "In truth," it asserts, "no one could imagine that the Government of Nicholas II. dreams of altogether renouncing the advantages won for it by the adroit and persevering policy of generations of soldiers, diplomatists, and civil engineers in the Far East. Among the secular forces impelling, like irresistible influences since the time of Peter the Great, the Russian Empire in the direction of the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the ice-free seas of China, there is none more fate-like, if one may so say, than that which has driven the autocracy to gain a foothold, step by step, in Manchuria." As for the United States, that country has displayed sagacity, we are assured, in striving for the open door and for nothing else. But the *Temps* seems driven to make reservations even here. "Who is unaware," it asks, "that Russia has assented to the great principle of the open door only by retaining for herself the post of janitor?" The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, organ of Prince Ukhtomsky, said to be the Czar's confidential adviser on Far Eastern questions, says the Japanese are "trying to light a fire in the Far East," while the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), which speaks with some authority upon Russian policy, announces that "grave complications may result in an invasion of the Russian Empire by Japan's forces." In the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) we read that the cotton manufacturing interests are pushing the State Department at Washington to "look to the open door in all directions," a thing the State Department is asserted to be doing energetically. The same paper remarks on the general situation:

"So far as one may infer anything from the news that has come to hand, the impression is inevitable that conditions in the Balkans are mainly the reason why Russia feels constrained to postpone for a time the realization of all her plans in the Far East. But Russia can not permanently give up those plans, as is evident to any one who has followed the course of events. The possession of Port Arthur and of Talienwan Bay renders a political and military foothold in eastern Manchuria imperative to Russia. She must also take care that no other Power gains a foothold in Korea, thus placing itself in a position to make a sudden descent upon the railway in Manchuria or to threaten Vladivostock. Such are the circumstances which condition the relations between Japan and Russia as regards Korea, in spite of any mutual assurances of friendly feeling."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

MONARCHY IN GERMANY.—"The monarchical sentiment in Germany," declares the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the Socialist organ, "is declining from day to day."

UNCLE SAM ON THE DEEP.—"The Americans are not a seafaring people," says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), "and they will not become one very soon."

FACTORS IN WORLD DESTINY.—"We shall find that the destiny of the European continent is to be decided, not on the Bosporus, but in the Far East," declares Dr. Rudolf von Labres, in his noted "Politik und Seekrieg." He adds: "Not only China, the oldest of the Powers, but Japan and the United States, the youngest, are henceforth to contribute their share to the determination of Europe's ultimate fate."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SPRIGHTLY HEROINE.

THE FORTUNES OF FIFI. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 239 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill Company.

IF a description of this story were to be limited to one word, "sprightly" would most nearly hit the mark. From beginning to end the sparkle of it is dimmed by scarcely a single shadow, unless we are to count the unshapen shadows that may have lurked in the soul of the hero, Cartouche, the soldier with the "stiff leg," who had crossed the Bridge of Lodi in advance of Napoleon during the Italian campaign, and who later saved Fifi and adopted her as his own.

Fifi, tho a waif, is of the noble family of Chiaramanti, and it is Napoleon himself who discovers this in a talk with Cartouche, and who discovers also that she is a relative, somewhat removed, of the reigning pontiff, Pius VII., then in Paris to crown Napoleon emperor.

At this period, Fifi has developed into an actress, and Cartouche—whose damaged leg precludes him from the army—into a general factotum in the same theater. The wonderful talent displayed by Fifi in getting the better of everybody and everything—fortune included—can not be touched upon with success in any notice of the book. Such a stream of mirth and good luck must be read to be appreciated, depending, as it does, on a playful audacity and an effervescence of temperament always kept on full tap.

MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.

Story has depicted Napoleon in many moods and in many aspects of character; Miss Seawell has elected to portray him as the plain soldier and *bonhomme*. In his talks with Cartouche, he puts himself quite on a level with the brave but humble soldier who had served him so well. There is an air surrounding Napoleon, and also Josephine, as they flit through these pages which we can hardly take seriously, any more than we can accept the action of the story as fact. Nevertheless, for a story of its kind and obvious intention, it is capitally written. We can not but admire the ease with which the author supports Fifi's highly pitched note of joyous inconsequence throughout so many pages. We ought also to appreciate—however hard to believe in—the devoted love of Fifi for the damaged old soldier, whom she at last compels against his better judgment to marry her.

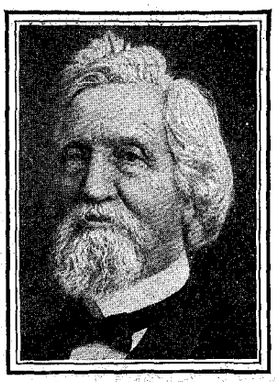
A LITTERATEUR'S RECORD OF HIS LIFE.

MY OWN STORY. By J. T. Trowbridge. Cloth, 5¼ x 8⅛ in., 482 pp. Price, $2.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE readers of to-day for whom the name of John Townsend Trowbridge has a familiar sound must antedate the Civil War. Possibly even they may be rusty in their recollections of "Neighbor Jackwood" and "Cudjo's Cave," two of his better known novels. If there be of his writing what will strike both the elders and juniors of this date as immune to the decay of time, it is his poem "The Vagabonds."

What is most interesting in this goodly crown octavo volume, with numerous illustrations, is the human side of the presentment. It is the man that warrants attention, the use he made of life, and his attitude toward it and toward his kin. The exposition of these will reward the reader more than the production, order, or success of the biographer's literary output. Frankly, the public of to-day will be apt to feel that Mr. Trowbridge has long since derived adequate returns from his works, and it will not be likely to display any keen interest in a personal review of them by their author.

But it may be said at once, after this somewhat disparaging statement, that the author of "My Own Story" makes the biography sufficiently interesting to be its own *raison d'être*. If there be a fault in Mr. Trowbridge, it is his studious modesty. Nevertheless, this self-portrayal reveals the progress of a self-made man from the humblest origin to a position of comparative ease, some honors, and a reputation in his chosen field which, if not of the highest, is very worthy and persists through all these years. Mr. Trowbridge was born in Ogden, N.Y., September 18, 1827. His father had been "bound out" to a farmer until he attained his majority. Later, he built himself a log cabin, and here his son passed his first seventeen years, advancing his education by his own plucky efforts. He tried school-teaching, and farmed with a brother-in-law for a year or two, then boldly struck out for New York. From here, after one year, he drifted to Boston. He became a contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly* at its first appearance, and some of the passages of this biography were printed in it somewhat recently.



JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE.

He was acquainted with those brilliant men of letters of his middle period—Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Underwood, Parker, Mrs. Stowe, Alcott, Emerson, Holmes, and Walt Whitman—and freely gives his estimate of them in this biography, as well as many interesting personal recollections about them. He wrote two or three novels prompted by the strong Abolitionist feeling existing in New England prior to the war. He has also filled editorial positions, and has had to do with *The Atlantic*, *Our Young Folks*, and *The Youth's Companion*, besides lesser periodicals.

Mr. Trowbridge, who now has a pleasant home at Arlington, Mass., a few miles from Boston, makes a remark which will be an encouragement to other literary workers who feel that they are in a position which he thought uniquely his. In his final chapter he says:

"The friend who did more than any one else to induce me to write these recollections—who has since passed to where 'beyond these voices there is peace'—thought I ought to insist upon a point which he deemed somewhat exceptional in the experience of imaginative writers. Not only can few who tell these stories look back so far, but fewer still have from the beginning of their careers relied for a subsistence upon their pens. Nearly every successful writer I know has had in his youth or in time of need an independent income, or a public office, or an editorship, or some other regular occupation to relieve him from the constant necessity of harrowing his wit for daily bread. This is as it should be. I should not dare, even in these more propitious days, to give any young man such advice as kind old Major Noah gave to me."

When Trowbridge came to New York, a youth of twenty, to win his spurs, he applied to Major Noah, then editor of *The Sunday Times*, for advice as to his pursuit of writing as a profession. He submitted samples of his verse and a story to him, and Major Noah, after reading them and learning that he had no other means of support unless he went back to school-teaching or farming, advised him to write, sticking, for the time being, to prose. "If you devote yourself to it there is no reason why you shouldn't succeed."

"I do not know," Mr. Trowbridge goes on to say, "that ever in my life any words had made me so happy as these. In subsequent years of struggle, when more than once I was on the point of flinging down my pen, I sometimes wondered whether they were wise for him to speak or good for me to hear. But now that more than half a century has passed, and I can look back upon my early life almost as dispassionately as if it were that of another person, I can thank him again for the first authentic judgment ever pronounced upon my literary possibilities."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Trowbridge says: "From my twentieth year I have relied almost solely upon my pen for my support. It might have been better otherwise—who can tell? . . . On the other hand, I owe much even of my happiness to the necessity of literary labor. A natural indolence would often have seduced me to postpone and avoid that which, even when entered upon reluctantly, has been to me joy and health."

There is a pleasant optimism about the utterances of this pen-worker of nearly four-score years which is cheering and of value. As he says in a poem written to commemorate his fiftieth birthday:

"I keep some portion of my early dream,
Brokenly bright, like moonbeams on a river,
It lights my life, a far elusive gleam,
Moves as I move and leads me on forever."

BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR.

THE MS. IN THE RED BOX. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 328 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane. The Bodley Head. New York and London.

A MYSTERIOUS manuscript, whose author sent it to its publisher without title, name, or address, and whom advertising has failed to unearth, is given to the public under the above title.

The story is an historical novel; the scenes are laid during the earlier portion of the reign of King Charles I., while that purblind monarch was sowing the seed he was to reap to his own destruction. The plot and action are called into play through the King's having brought in certain Dutchmen for the ostensible purpose of redeeming some waste island lands along the coast of Lincolnshire, and the discovery by the English residents and owners that the main purpose was to draw the larger share of the profits into the kingly pocket. The disgust of some of the hitherto loyal subjects, and the manner in which their contempt

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for kingly cupidity is mingled with insular hatred of the foreigners called in, are quite effectively presented.

A spontaneous and exciting, yet rather sweet, love story between an Englishman and the daughter of a Dutch physician give the needed tenderness and round out the human interest.

As an historic romance it can not rank as great or exceptional. Several as good and a few better have been published during the past few seasons.

A WESTERN "DIME NOVEL."

THE SHERRODS. By George Barr McCutcheon. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 343 pp. Price, $1 50. Dodd, Mead & Company.

IN the publishing houses of New York of a past generation, one Beadle brought out a choice "Library" of lurid melodrama at a dime per volume. His clientèle knew what it wished for; Beadle knew how to give it to them; and no one could say he did not get his full ten cents' worth of florid extravagance and exciting improbabilities. "The Sherrods" seems to have drifted down from those days. Mr. McCutcheon lacks the exultant verve of those old Berserkers of the pen, but this tale of Clay County spiced with Chicago has savor of them.

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

It is given to nothing, not even a writer, to be absolutely bad. There are slight streaks of what, relatively at least, is excellence in the book. The big country bully, 'Gene Crawley, though drawn with the sloppy intemperateness that is the note of the book, has invigorating suggestions. He, at least, loved like a man, and there is a touch of raw heroism in his dogged and redeeming devotion to Justine Van, herself a sweet, wholesome girl.

But it is the inartistic touch of the writer, the vulgar cheapness and impossibility of the hero, Jud Sherrod, the crudity which marks the development, that disgust a critical reader. To have a handsome young man play fast and loose with two excellent women by deceiving each of them is not even improbable. But he can hardly do it in the way Jud Sherrod did. He and his girl wife, Justine, love each other with the most intense but simple ardor, and barely eke out a poverty-stricken life on Justine's farm in Clay County. Jud is one of these heaven-born geniuses who are terribly fine artists before they have had a single lesson or any contact with art. A beautiful Chicago *mondaine* discovers Jud and airily draws fifty dollars from her purse to buy one of his careless drawings, regretting that she has no more "change" with her. This is in Clay County, and do you wonder that it draws Jud to Chicago! He is snapped up by the first paper at which he applies for artistic work, altho there are twenty-five other "artists" on the waiting list.

He longs to see the beautiful "Miss Wood." That is all he knows about her from her card. He calls her Celeste—presumably because that is "high-toned." Oddly enough, that turns out to be her name! By another "chance," one of these which must make novel-writing as easy as rolling off a log, one evening in the "den" of a young Chicago "blood," Jud sees Celeste's "photo!" Could anything be nicer? And Celeste has done nothing but talk about the "handsome country-boy," Anybody will here feel that something is "going to happen," and it does. Jud marries Celeste—at least as far as his lawful union with a living wife, whom he still adores, permits.

He occasionally goes "home" to see Justine, who is wearing herself to a bone on the farm, with nobody to rely on but the despised 'Gene Crawley, who "does chores" for her, and looms like a paradigm of human nobility in comparison with the philandering Jud.

Still the situation works on Jud and he repairs to the farm one winter night with the pleasant intention of killing Justine and then himself: thus she will never know. But he finds her with a baby, repentantly confesses to his purpose—*not* to his marriage!—and goes back to Celeste.

The two women meet, faint on discovering their relation to Jud, and as they are severally supine on the floor in unconsciousness, he enters. He is quick-witted enough to see that the game is up, runs upstairs to the studio and inserts the sharp end of a Malay kris into his little heart.

REVERSING AN ANCIENT FABLE.

PHILOSOPHY FOUR. By Owen Wister. Cloth, 4 x 6¾ in., 95 pp. Price, $0.50. The Macmillan Company.

WE fear that Mr. Wister has forfeited forever all chance—if he ever had any—of being canonized by the W. C. T. Union. This little story is rattling good entertainment; but it is bibulous and its ethical qualities savor of Paganism. Billie and Bertie are Harvard Sophomores who, having chosen "Philosophy 4" as one of their elective courses, and who, like the grasshopper of the fable, having danced away the days wherein they should have made acquisition of knowledge, suddenly find themselves nearing the day of judgment—examination day. Oscar, another sophomore, but of the ant rather than the grasshopper variety, is called in, at five dollars an hour, to coach them. The discussion of the venerable philosophers—the "Greek bucks" and others—and their theories is racy and slangy, but is not devoid of point. The two grasshoppers get over the metaphysical field in a fashion that exhilarates the reader, but not themselves. On the last day of coaching, they "cut" it all and go off to Quincy to find a mythical tavern called Bird-in-Hand, and, finding it, to revel all evening, returning late at night.

Now comes in the question of ethics—that is if you are looking for questions of ethics. Their bibulous experience furnishes them original illustrations concerning "the multiplicity of the ego," "our subjective-objectivity," and "the inherency of time and space." For their originality, they get marks higher than their coach, who is not original, receives. The fable of the grasshopper and the ant is reversed, and the reversal is permanent, for the bibulous young fellows achieve in after-life a success that transcends that of Oscar, the diligent student, who eschews all bibulous living, sticks closely to his notes, and ends by becoming a book-reviewer! The moral of it all—if you are looking for morals—seems to run about this way: Eat, drink, and be merry, and to morrow you willl rank high. Bertie and Billy interest us, but they fail to convince us. One must take them as they took themselves, not too seriously.

TEN ADMIRABLE SHORT STORIES.

A DEAL IN WHEAT. By Frank Norris. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 272 pp. Price $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IF the late Frank Norris had left no other literary legacy to the American public that reads than the ten short stories included in the volume called "A Deal in Wheat," from the title of the first, he should have won high reputation as a young writer of the day who could claim his countrymen's plaudits for excellence of style, rare felicity of invention, and a sound knowledge of human nature. He may be regarded as in that virile and forceful class of which Conrad is the premier exponent. No one capable of appreciating aptly chosen and closely marshaled words, clean-cut, straight-from-the-shoulder phrasing, and a substantiality of theme which, if not necessary to the short story, is a magnificent quality in it, can fail to lift his hat to this able artist.

They have all been printed separately in *The Century Magazine*, *Collier's*, *The Overland Monthly*, the New York *Herald*, and *Everybody's Magazine*, and were collected in book form only since the death of their author. One can not restrain a sigh of regret that a man of such caliber should have died before half his capacity for excellent writing was exhausted. His gifts were so distinctly American that his untimely taking off seems to have defrauded the nation of its full heritage. Such men as Norris are needed in our literature. Of the West, his tang is the pungent one of the wilder, less trammeled section. He is original, and his humor is of the soil, while the ingenious turn he gives to a story delights by its unexpectedness and satisfying force.

The first story, "A Deal in Wheat," is the nucleus of his novel, "The Pit." All of the tales have the new and old West for their setting. Two of them are love stories of California, "The Wife of Chino" and "The Riding of Felipe." One of the best stories in the book is "The Dual Personality of Slick Dick Nickerson." Another excellent one is "The Passing of Cock-Eye Black Cock," the humor of which is decidedly Western and grim. An amusing thing about this is that it has been written (and published) by three different authors! It has probably an interesting occurrence which each of them came across and promptly utilized for a story. It concerns a "bad man," a yellow dog, and a stick of dynamite. When the story ends there is nothing left of any of them!

FRANK NORRIS.

The attraction offered by a trio of men very different in personality yet united by a friendly bond, Dumas has availed himself of in the "Three Musketeers," and Kipling in "Soldiers Three." Norris has such a trinity in four of these stories. Two of are humorous, and two ghost stories.

In "A Memorandum of Sudden Death," Norris attempted something slightly exotic to him, and altho the conception is an excellent one and, theoretically, ought to have turned out one of the best, you feel, slightly, that deliberate forethought of the thrilling which nearly always saps a tale of its effectiveness. It is supposed to be the diary kept, day by day, by a young soldier, who, with two or three companions, is surrounded and followed on the plains for some time by hostile Indians. The young soldier is the last to be killed, and the abrupt cessation of the story is felt to be due to an Indian bullet.

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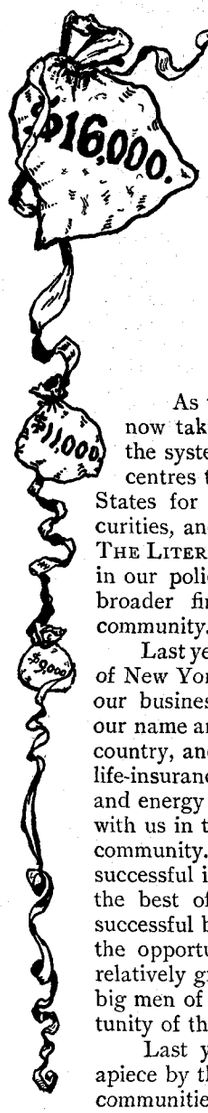

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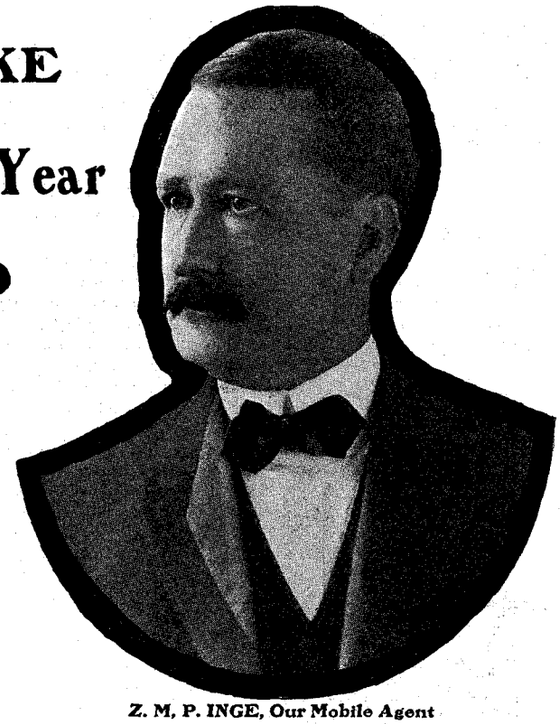
Last year three of our salesmen averaged $11,000 apiece by their own unaided efforts, two of them in small communities. Many of our salesmen make from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, while much of their time is taken up with other business. This year we propose to assist our agents' work by a supply of material secured from our extensive advertising in the high-class magazines of the country. We will supply names to those qualified to handle them of people interested in our lots in their own community. Agents showing fitness will be made territorial managers of sub-agents whose work will furnish another source of profit.



Z. M. P. INGE, Our Mobile Agent

MOBILE, ALA., September 1st, 1903.

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While it is possible that all persons who attempt to sell lots for Wood, Harmon & Company might not succeed, yet I cannot conceive how any man who will thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts and put earnest and intelligent effort into his work can fail to do handsomely for himself, nor can I see why there are not hundreds who are sufficiently well-equipped to do at least as well as I. My faith in Wood, Harmon & Company and their properties may have been an important factor in my success, but it is certain the sale of New York real estate has been the easiest kind of work for me.

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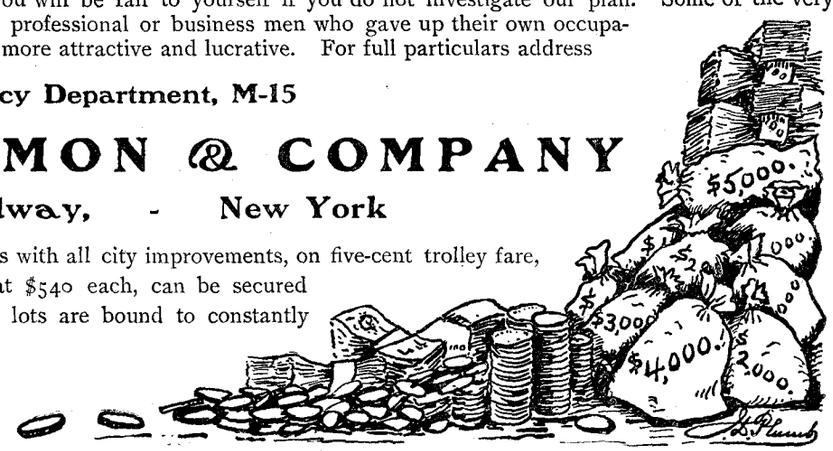

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Homes and their Decoration."—Lillie Hamilton French. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3 net.)

"Man and the Divine Order."—Horatio W. Dressler. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.60 net.)

"Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux."—Elizabeth W. Champney. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3 net.)

"In the Old Plantation Days."—Paul Laurence Dunbar. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Honor D'Everel."—Barbara Yechton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Golden Fetich."—Eden Phillpotts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Handley Cross."—R. S. Surtess. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities."—R. S. Surtess. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Ordered to China."—Wilbur J. Chamberlain. (Frederick A. Stokes, $1.50.)

"My Tour in Palestine."—F. H. Deverell. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.)

"The Long Night."—Stanley J. Weyman. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte."—F. De Bourrienne. (Frederick A. Stokes.)

"Admiral Porter."—James Russell Soley. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Young Ice Whalers."—Winthrop Packard. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Ultimate Conceptions of Faith."—George A. Gordon. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.30 net.)

"Hill Towns of Italy."—Egerton R. Williams, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

"Appleton's New Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary."—Arturo Cuyás. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.)

"Advanced Thought: the Religion of Civilization."—James Oliver Arnold, Dayton, O., $0.25.

"Conquering Success."—William Mathews. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."—Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"A Little Booke of Poets' Parleys."—Helen Clarke and Charlotte Porter. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"Lord Dolphin."—Harriet A. Cheever. (Dana, Estes & Co., $0.40.)

"Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society. Richard T. Ely. (The Chautauqua Press.)

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"Literary Leaders of America."—Richard Burton. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Provincial Types in American Fiction."—Horace Spencer Fiske. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"Geographic Influences in American History."—Albert Perry Brigham. (The Chautauqua Press.)

"The Pine Grove House."—Ruth Hall. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The House of the White Shadows."—B. L. Farjeon. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.50.)

"The Warriors."—Anna R. Brown Lindsay. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1 net.)

"Things Fundamental."—Charles Edward Jefferson. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"An Apache Princess."—General Charles King. (The Hobart Company, $1.50.)

"The New Thought Simplified."—Henry Wood. (Lee & Shepard, San Francisco.)

"Lesley Chilton."—Eliza Orne White. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Parliamentary Pathfinder."—William H. Bartlett. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45 net.)

"Book of Nature."—Johnny Jones. (Elder & Co., San Francisco, $0.25.)

"Verses."—Elsie Parrish Neill, Easton, Pa.

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

[In the October number of *The Bibelot*, the editor says: "That Henley the patriotic must be heavily discounted in favor of Henley the poet is fast becoming a foregone conclusion with all unbiased literary appraisers. Even his 'Song of Speed,' glorious as we feel its onrush of staccato verse, remains a journalistic *tour de force* which can not for a single instant be justly compared with the superb symphonic movement of 'London Voluntaries.'" From this collection of verse, we reproduce the following:]

TO MY WIFE.

Take, dear, my little sheaf of songs,
For, old or new,
All that is good in them belongs
Only to you;

And, singing as when all was young,
They will recall
Those others, lived but left unsung—
The best of all.

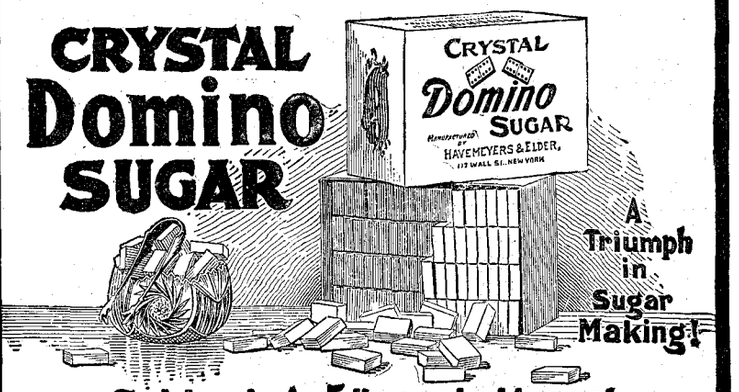
APRIL, 1888. }
SEPTEMBER, 1897. } W. E. H.

LYRICS.

I.

Life is bitter. All the faces of the years,
Young and old, are gray with travail and with tears.
Must we only wake to toil, to tire, to weep?

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



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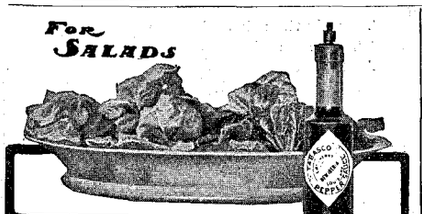

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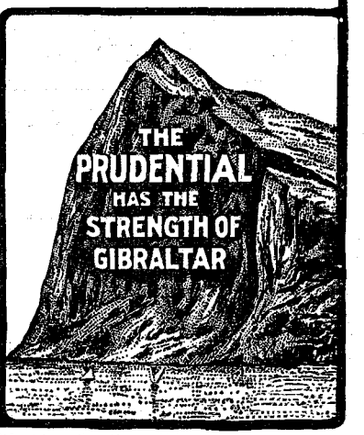

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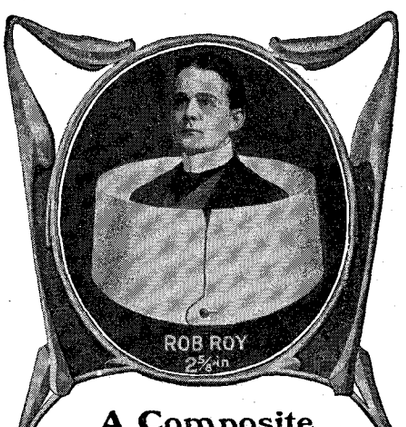

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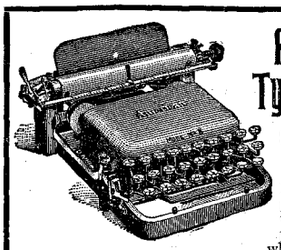

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Slumber stills to dreamy death the heavy hours. . . .
Let me sleep.

Riches won but mock the old, unable years;
Fame's a pearl that hides beneath a sea of tears;
Love must wither, or must live alone and weep.
In the sunshine, through the leaves, across the flowers,
While we slumber, death approaches through the hours. . . .
Let me sleep.

V.

TO A. D.

The nightingale has a lyre of gold,
The lark's is a clarion call,
And the blackbird plays but a boxwood flute,
But I love him best of all.

For his song is all of the joy of life,
And we in the mad, spring weather,
We two have listened till he sang
Our hearts and lips together.

IX.

I gave my heart to a woman—
I gave it her, branch and root.
She bruised, she wrung, she tortured,
She cast it under foot.

Under her feet she cast it,
She trampled it where it fell,
She broke it all to pieces,
And each was a clot of hell.

There in the rain and the sunshine
They lay and smouldered long;
And each, when again she viewed them,
Had turned to a living song.

XVI.

When you are old, and I am passed away—
Passed, and your face, your golden face, is gray—
I think, whate'er the end, this dream of mine,
Comforting you, a friendly star will shine
Down the dim slope where still you stumble and stray.

So may it be: that so dead Yesterday,
No sad-eyed ghost but generous and gay,
May serve you memories like almighty wine,
When you are old!

Dear Heart, it shall be so. Under the sway
Of death the past's enormous disarray
Lies hushed and dark. Yet tho there come no sign,
Live on well pleased: immortal and divine
Love shall still tend you, as God's angels may,
When you are old.

ENVOY.

My songs were once of the sunrise:
They shouted it over the bar;
First-footing the downs, they flourished,
And flamed with the morning star.

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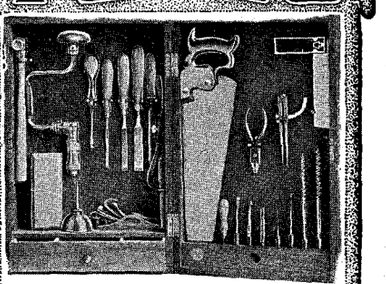

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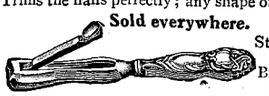

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My songs are now of the sunset:
Their brows are touched with light,
But their feet are lost in the shadows
And wet with the dews of the night.

Yet for the joy in their making
Take them, O fond and true,
And for his sake who made them
Let them be dear to you.

PERSONALS.

Interviewing Dr. Dowie. — John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, who is about to visit New York with many of his followers, has a strongly grounded hatred of the daily newspapers. His dislike extends to the reporters, whom he designates as the "vermin of the press." A few months ago, says the New York *Tribune*, while Dr. Dowie was in court attending a suit in which he was sued by his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, a reporter from one of the Chicago papers sought to secure a special interview with him.

"Will I grant you an en-terview?" said the prophet, with a broad Scotch accent and a very suspicious look. "I never grant en-terviews with newspaper reporarters. They are the children of the devil."

"But I want to know what your defense will be to the charges of Mr. Stevenson that you defrauded him," persisted the scribe.

"Some day, if you come to Zion Temple with your creedentials, I may have something to say," replied Dowie, "but you weel have to bring a letter from your seety editor, or I weel nae see you."

"Is it true that you hypnotized Stevenson, as charged in his bill?"

"Fairther deponent sayeth not?" said the propnet, settling himself back in his chair in the courtroom.

"What witnesses are you going to produce in Court?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not," with a grin bordering on the sardonic.

"Will you testify yourself?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not."

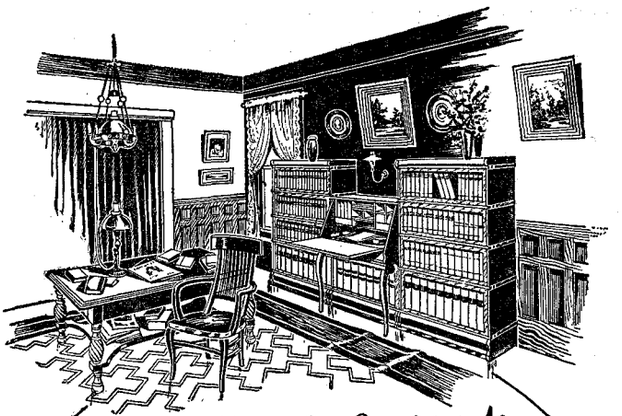
"How much money did you actually pay Stevenson for his lace machinery?"

"A-n-d fairther deponent sayeth not."

And the reporter gave up.

A Joke on Royalty.—Hrolf Wisby relates an incident in *The Independent* (New York), which, he says, King Christian of Denmark never tires of telling. The King and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick, accompanied the late Czar Alexander III. of Russia on a pedestrian tour in Denmark.

Weary of walking, they asked a peasant to give them a ride home, to which he assented. It was evident from the peasant's manner that he had no knowledge who were his august passengers. The King made up his mind to play a practical joke on the man, but as it happened the man turned the joke on the King. Nudging the Czar with his



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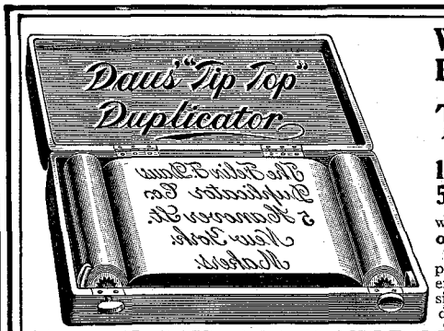

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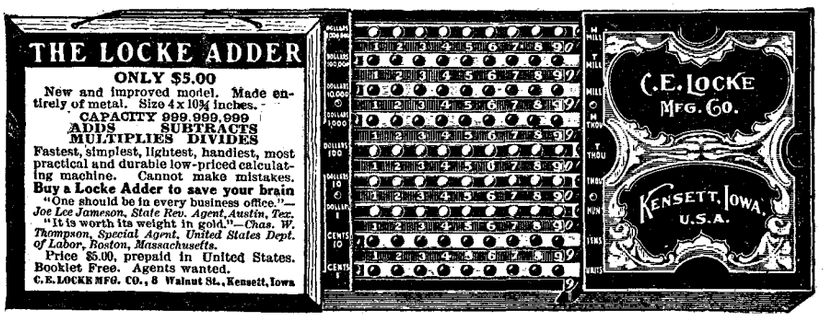
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elbow, the King said to the peasant: "Good man, tell me have you ever seen the Crown Prince of Denmark?"

"Crown Pete?—No," responded the man, his answer being a vernacular pun on the Crown Prince's "but I know he lives up there in the castle."

"Well, I am the Crown Prince of Denmark," announced the holder of that title, restraining himself from laughter with great difficulty.

"And I am the King of Denmark," supplemented King Christian, impressively.

"And I am the Czar of Russia," broke in the late Czar with his barbarous pronunciation of Danish, which on the tongue of the present Czar Nicholas sounds like that of a native.

The peasant looked them over slowly, one by one, with a mischievous eye, and barely removing the pipe stem, he said in a slow, crooning voice:

"Weel-a-weel! If you're the Crown Pete, and you're the King Bee, and that is the Czarri o' Russialand, then—I am the Imperor o' Chinah!"

Coleridge and Lamb.—In his recent book, "Sidelights on Charles Lamb," Bertram Dobell culls a number of articles from the pages of old English magazines. In *The Monthly Repository* for 1835, a writer signing himself as "S. Y." describes a visit to Lamb's house at which Coleridge was present. After sketching Coleridge briefly, the writer gives us the following portrait of Lamb:

"The character of Charles Lamb's person was in total contrast to that of Coleridge. His strongly marked, deeply lined face, furrowed more by feeling than age, like an engraving by Blake, where every line told its separate story, or like a finely chiseled head done by some master in marble, where every touch of the chisel marked some new attribute. Yet withal there was so much sweetness and playfulness lurking about the corners of the mouth that it gave to the face the extraordinary character of flexible granite. His figure is small even to spareness. It was as if the soul within, in its constant restless activity, had worn the body to the smallest possibility of existence. There was an equal amount of difference in his conversation from that of Coleridge, as there was in his person. It was not one uninterrupted flow, but a periodical production of sentences, short, telling, full of wit, philosophy, at times slightly caustic, tho that is too strong a word for satire which was of the most good-natured kind. There was another essential point of difference. In Coleridge there might be detected a certain consciousness of being listened to, and at times an evident getting up of phrases, a habit almost impossible to be avoided in a practical conversationalist. In Charles Lamb there was a perfect absence of this; all that he said was choice in its humor, true in its philosophy; but the racy freshness, that was like an atmosphere of country air about it, was better than all; the perfect simplicity, absence of all conceit, child-like enjoyment of his own wit, and the sweetness and benevolence that played about the rugged face, gave to it a charm in no way inferior to the poetical enjoyment derived from the more popular conversation of his friend. Another difference might be

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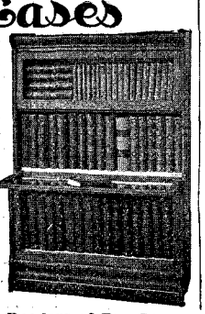

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observed; that Coleridge's metaphysics seemed based in the study of his own individual nature more than the nature of others, while Charles Lamb seemed not for a moment to rest on self, but to throw his whole soul into the nature of circumstances and things around him. These differences served only to heighten the enjoyment of witnessing the long-enduring genuine friendship existing between the two,—the three (for why should "May" [Coleridge's sister] be excluded?) wrought out of mingling sympathies and felicitous varieties. In Charles Lamb, as in Coleridge, at times there was a melancholy in the face which partook of the nature of his individual character. It was not dissatisfaction, it was not gloom; but it seemed to say that he had had more affection, more gushing tenderness of feeling, than he had met with objects on whom to expend it."

The writer gives in detail the varied incidents of the evening, the talk of Coleridge and Lamb, until it came time for Coleridge, who had to walk to Highgate, to take his departure. Lamb begged earnestly to walk with him, but without avail. Says the writer:

"There was an affectionate parting, as if they had been boys rather than men, and it seemed to concentrate their lives into that minute. It recalled the meetings and partings of other days; the wanderings by the lakes, the many minglings in social union, a whole host of recollections seemed to crowd around and enclose them in a magic circle. Coleridge lingered on the threshold, as if he were leaving what had been a part of his heart's home for many years; and again he who had been his companion in many a mountain ramble, many a stroll 'in dale, forest, and mead, by paved fountain and by rushy brook, and on the beached margent of the sea,' would fain have kept up the old companionship even tho it was night, and the way had no such temptation. Another grasp of the hand, and a kiss of affection on Mary's cheek, and he was gone. I never saw him again, and Charles Lamb and his sister but once since, and that was a few months ago in the street. He had aged considerably, but it scarcely excited melancholy, for Mary was with him like a good guardian angel. They had that same country air freshness about them; they looked unlike everything around; there was an elderly respectability about them; not the modern upstart prig of a word, but the genuine old china, old plate, bright, black mahogany air, which now is almost departed. I watched them earnestly; a vague feeling that it was something I should never see again and so it has happened."

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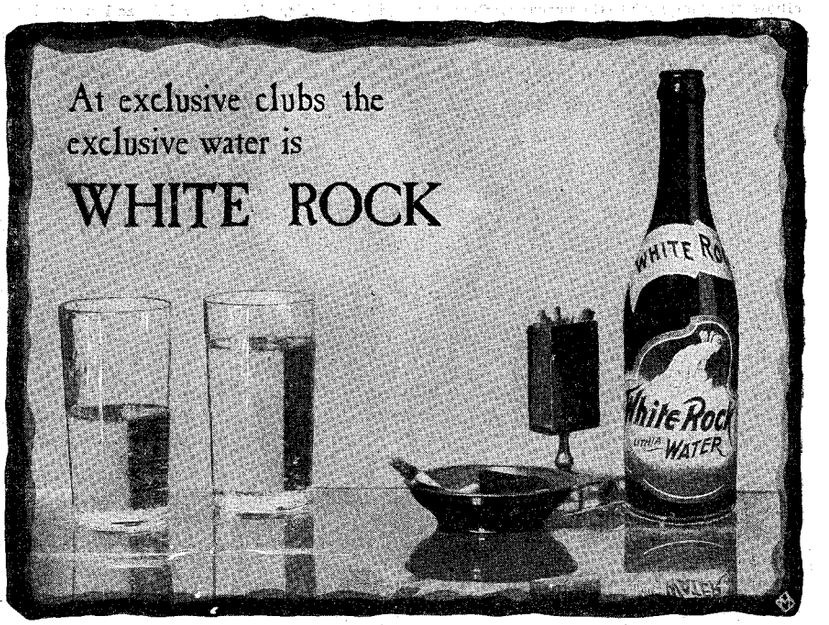
THE BOLD BAD BARONET: "'Tis false False!!"

STAGE CARPENTER: "All right. Then you go and arsk the blooming stage manager; he told me."—New York *Press*.

None on Hand.—"Doc" Squires was a queer old "yarb" doctor of decidedly limited education



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"Wal, no; I ain't got none on hand just now, but I'm goin' to dig some soon as the ground thaws out in the spring."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Suggestion. — SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Now, Johnny, why did the children of Israel sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt?"

JOHNNY: "Maybe Moses gave them breakfast food."—New York *Tribune.*

The Proof.—ETHEL: "I didn't know that your Aunt Dorothy was married."

REGGIE: "Well, she is. I guess I ought to know, 'cause I went to her funeral!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

You Can't Lose 'em.—MRS. SUBBUBS: "When you go to look for a servant-girl to-morrow, try and get a 'public' one."

MR. SUBBUBS: "What do you mean by that?"

MRS. SUBBUBS: "Why, I read a paragraph about 'public servants' in to-day's paper, and it said, 'few die and none resign.'"—Philadelphia *Press.*

Good Advice. — A venerable professor of a noted medical college was addressing the graduating-class.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you are going out into the world of action. You will likely follow in some degree the example of those who have preceded you. Among other things you may marry. Let me entreat you to be kind to your wives. Be patient with them. Do not fret under petty domestic trials. When one of you asks your wife to go driving, do not worry if she is not ready at the appointed time. Have a treatise on your specialty always with you. Read it while you wait, and I assure you, gentlemen," and the professor's kindly smile seemed to show a trace of irony, "you will be astonished at the vast amount of information you will acquire in this way."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

October 5.—The Turkish Ambassador in Paris publishes a note from the Porte declaring that Bulgaria has falsely represented to the Powers the situation in Macedonia, and that the reports of villages burned and massacres are untrue.

October 6.—The Bulgarian Government makes overtures to the Porte for gradual disarmament in the hope of avoiding frontier complications.

October 7.—Russia gives warning to Japan against interference in the Manchurian evacuation question; and informs China that it will never evacuate until the latest demands are granted. Japan rejects the Russian proposal for the partition of Korea.

October 8.—A Russian fleet of ninety ships leaves Port Arthur and anchors longside the Japanese fleet off the Korean coast. Russia makes no move toward the evacuation of Manchuria.

October 9.—A Turkish battalion crosses the Bulgarian frontier, attacks a block-house and loots the village of Guvesevo.

October 10.—Bulgaria calls out more reserves to

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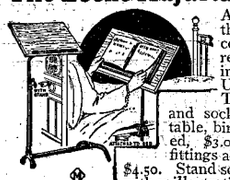

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guard the frontier, and has made further representations to Turkey regarding the aggressions of the Ottoman troops.

October 11.—The Sultan orders a commission to make an investigation of the frontier incidents.

THE FAR EAST.

October 11.—M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, announces that the convention providing for the evacuation of Manchuria has lapsed. Hostilities are believed to be imminent between Japan and Russia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 5.—Names of those selected to fill the vacancies in the British Cabinet are announced: Alfred Lyttleton succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary.

President Castro causes a reign of terror in Ciudad Bolivar by the forcible collection of taxes and duties;

Wayne MacVeagh concludes his plea for Venezuela before The Hague Tribunal.

October 6.—Joseph Chamberlain opens his fiscal campaign by addressing a large audience in Glasgow; he warns the country of signs of decay in the prosperity of the British Empire.

The Mexican-Venezuelan mixed tribunal condemns Venezuela to pay certain Mexican bankers $510,000.

The funeral of Sir Michael Herbert is held at Wilton, England.

Mr. Dickinson continues to sum up the case for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary commission.

October 7.—A riot occurs at Szegedin, Hungary, over the removal by the troops of a wreath from the Kossuth monument.

October 8.—The Chilian Cabinet resigns.

The commercial treaty between the United States and China, abolishing the lakin tax and opening to American trade two cities of Manchuria, is signed at Shanghai.

The Alaskan boundary hearing ends with an appeal by Mr. Dickinson, counsel for the United States.

October 10.—Owing to press attacks Señor Gaytan de Ayola, Spanish Minister to Venezuela, decides to leave Caracas.

October 11.—It is reported that American firms had arranged to take 200,000,000 rubles of loans to be issued at Russian cities.

The new Marquis of Salisbury will enter the British Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, the position held by his father.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

October 5.—The Federal Grand Jury completes its work of investigating the Post-office Department frauds: the jury returns fifteen indictments.

October 8.—The Criminal Court in Washington issues a bench warrant for the arrest of State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., on postal fraud charges.

October 9.—Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-office Department, and George A. C. Christiancy, assistant attorney in the same department, resign.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 5.—A lunatic, armed with a revolver, attempts to see President Roosevelt at the White House, but is overpowered and arrested.

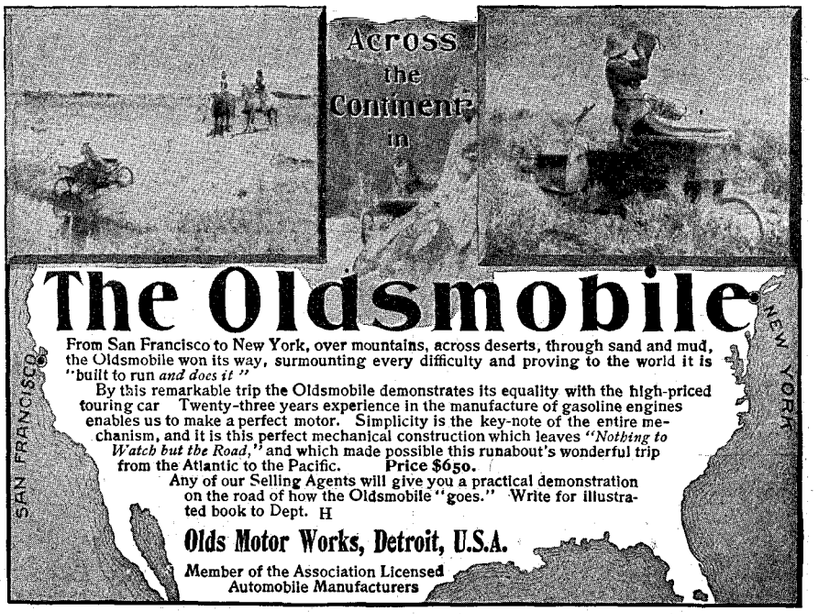
The President appoints James P. Nields, an anti-Addicks man, District Attorney for Delaware.

Charles M. Schwab and others are charged with fraudulent practises in the formation of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

The Morse Iron-Works of Brooklyn close; labor-unionism is blamed for the company's troubles.

October 6.—The extraordinary session of Congress next month is to be devoted exclusively to legislation regarding Cuban reciprocity.

The Republican state convention of Rhode



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Island nominates Col S. P. Colt for governor and indorses the administration of President Roosevelt.

The President appoints three American members of an international commission to consider water routes from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

October 7.—The test of Professor Langley's aeroplane air-ship proves a failure.

D. Leroy Dresser in his testimony before the examiner, in connection with the United States Shipbuilding Company's affairs, declares that Schwab, Nixon, and others conspired to sell the Bethlehem Steel Company to the corporation at an inflated value.

October 8.—Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, and President Roosevelt discuss plans for strengthening the extradition treaties with Canada and Mexico.

J. P. Morgan & Co. issue a statement denying that they had any connection with the organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

C. D. Wright is appointed umpire in the miners' Saturday short-holiday question, upon which the Conciliation Board deadlocked.

October 9.—Storms in the Eastern Middle States cause great damage and inconvenience. In New York city ten inches of rain fell in 48 hours. The city of Paterson, N.J., is flooded, rendering hundreds homeless.

October 10.—The Honourable Artillery Company of London are received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

A monument to President McKinley is unveiled at Adams, Mass.

Vice-President Kidd, of the American Federation of Labor, says that the union men would withdraw their $300,000,000 from the savings-banks unless organized capital stopped its suits against trades-unions.

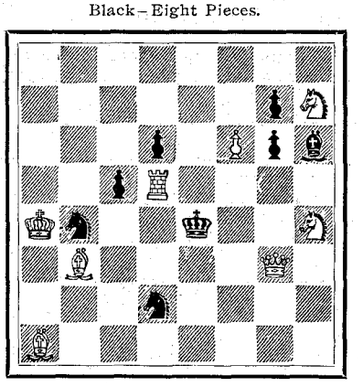
One thousand men are thrown out of work by the shutdown of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 871.

By F. W. WYNNE, DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
Contributed by A. C. White.
Black—Eight Pieces.



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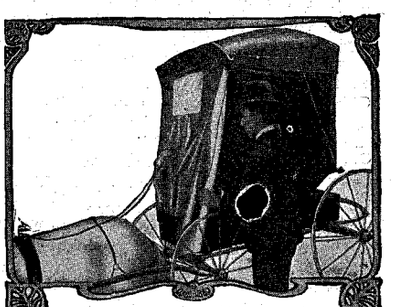

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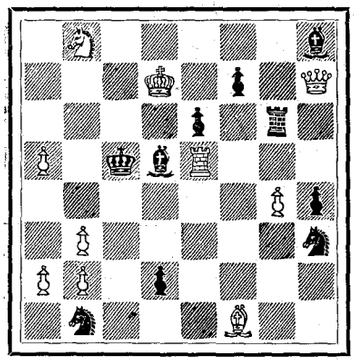
Problem 872.

By A. C. J. VAN EELDE.

Problem-Editor of *Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 S 5 b; 3 K r p r Q; 4 p r r r; P r k b R 3; 6 P p; 2 P 5 s; P P r p 4; r s 3 B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 865. Key-move: R—K 5.

No. 866: Unsound.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. C. Lusher, Brooklyn; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; M. Almy, Chicago; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie; O. S. L., Athens, Ga.

Comments: "Very good"—G. D.; "Give him first prize"—J. G. L.; "Good"—J. E. W.; "Puzzling"—"23"; "Q—K Kt 8 is a most deceiving 'try'"—A. H.; "One of your best"—W. C. L.

Several solvers sent as the key-move, Q—K Kt 8, and some of them gave variations in detail, but overlooked the fact, that 1. Q—K Kt 8 / Kt x Kt 2. Kt—B 3 / K x P is not mate, for 2. ..... This variation shows the necessity of R—K 5, guarding the P, after Kt x Kt; and it also shows ingenuity and constructive ability of high order.

In addition to those reported, Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco, got 863, and J. E. W., the Nelson problem.

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WE have received the "announcement" of a Problem Tourney under the auspices of the St. Louis Chess Congress. Free and open to all the world. Entries close—American, July 1, 1904; Foreign, August 1, 1904. Each competitor will be allowed to enter, (1) One set of four problems, consisting of one problem in two moves, two problems in three moves, and one problem in four moves; (2) one single problem in two moves; (3) one single problem in three moves. All problems to be original, unpublished, and direct mates. Each set must have a distinguished motto, and each single problem a motto. The problems to be on diagrams and accompanied by a full solution, name and address of composer in a sealed envelope indorsed by motto. Mr. X. Hawkins, 863 Robberson Avenue, Springfield, Mo., is the director, to whom all problems should be sent.

THE latest item of interest is the possible match between J. H. Blackburne, and F. J. Marshall; five games up, Draws not counting, stakes $120 a side.

The Beautiful "Evans."

The following game, the score of which is given in *The Staten Islander*, was played in 1862 on the battle-field, at White Oak Chapel, Va. Mr. Bennecke played *sans voir*.

BENNECKE. *White.*	KUMMERLE. *Black.*	BENNECKE. *White.*	KUMMERLE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt-K Kt 5	Kt—K 4
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 Kt-Q 2 !(a)	B x Kt
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	14 B x P ch	Kt x B
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	15 Q R-K sq ch! (b)	B x R
6 P—Q 4	P x P	16 R x B ch	K—Q sq
7 Castles	P—Q 3	17 Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt
8 P x P	Kt—B 3	18 Q x Q	B—Q 2
9 P—K 5	P x P	19 Q x P	Resigns.
10 B—R 3	P x P		

Notes by Mr. F. E. Brenzinger.

(a) One of those brilliant "coups" for which Mr. Bennecke was so well known!

(b) Beautiful play! Especially so when it is considered that this and another game are being played blindfold at the same time.

THE announcement that the Chess-clubs of New York have arranged for a private International Chess congress, to take place in that city next April, while taken seriously by the local players, has aroused their ire, nevertheless. St. Louis has secured the seventh American congress to be held in this city during the World's Fair, and has received contributions amounting to $1,500 for that purpose already. New York's attempt to "cut in," while the local players do not think it will interfere with the local tournament even if held, has aroused them to even greater efforts than before. The New York tournament is to be a special invitation affair, and the first prize is announced as $1,000. If this is the case, the St. Louis tournament would surely draw the European Chess experts to St. Louis, as the prizes offered for the regular congress which will be held in St. Louis will considerably exceed that amount. The St. Louis players will bring off the big show, nevertheless, and say that when the time comes it will be seen that all the Chess-masters will be entered. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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